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A HISTORY OF THE THORNBURG FAMILY

by

WILLIAM W. THORNBURG

The above author of the THORNBURG history died 6/3/1939



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1737830

To

My first and best friend

Guide of my youth

Inspiration and strength

Of my maturer years

And crown of my approaching

Three score years and ten

MY MOTHER.

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PREFACE

There are but few important events in the affairs of men brought about by their own choice.

My own immediate family, and some relatives and friends, have urged me to write our family memoirs, as we have lived in a number of different sections of the United States for a time, and they would like a record of the same. Yet I have been slow ever to try writing for publication. But I find there is increasing interest, as one goes back into the earliest known history of a family name and tries to trace the ancestral line in the dim past, and a deep longing and curiosity to know more and more of what occurred in their lives. This thought has urged me on to secure from every reliable source such facts about our family history, on both sides, as was possible to obtain.

I am not sorry the task was begun, but wish it had been begun some years earlier, when more information was available from relatives who have now passed on leaving no one to follow, or emigrated westward and lost touch with kinsmen.

Much that has been written in these pages has been kindly furnished me by relatives and others, to whom I extend sincere thanks for material and history, dates and data, here compiled.

WILLIAM W. THOMPSON

November 15, 1923

I.

THE THORNBOROUGHES IN ENGLAND

In beginning a history of the Thornburgh family, it is right and proper to say that in the earliest records obtainable the name was spelled Thornborough. Then we find descendants by the name of Thornbury, Thornberry, Thornbrough and Thornburgh, and many now are spelling it without the final h, all variations of the original name.

Away back in the early history of England, we find a very unsettled condition of society, largely wild groups of people without education, as no educational system had yet been developed, and people were ruled mostly by might rather than by right. But a brighter day was beginning to dawn, and when Edward the Confessor became king of a part of England in the Eleventh Century, from what history is available, we learn he was becoming awakened to the great need of his people.

At that time the country was divided into Clans and were not all under one ruler, so that much jealousy existed. Edward, the King, had become acquainted with William, Duke of Normandy, who had made visits to England, and he loved him for his sagacity and the way he governed his duchy, and as Edward had no children to inherit the throne, he promised William the inheritance of the kingship at his death. When Edward died in 1066, William lost his native Normandy of France, and in time, after much conflict, became king of a united England from 1066 to 1087. Many Normans had already

emigrated to England and many thousands more were encouraged by William to accompany him, by promises of large gifts of land, so they would become land Barons or Earls under him as king, some of them possessing a whole county. Such inducements to his followers found ready acceptance and he was needing a strong force to overcome the rival claimants to the throne. William was successful in his enterprise, and in a few years became king over all England and was honored as William the Conqueror as his Title.

One prominent person who accompanied William to England was Ivo de Tailboise, who became the first Baron of Kendall, and of course was a great fighter and a general under William the Conqueror. He married twice in England. By his second wife, daughter of a former king of England, he had a son ^{or Eldred} Eldred, who ruled as Second Baron of Kendall, which included Westmoreland, and comprised the territory of Lancaster, North of Morecombe Bay and the west portion of Westmoreland. Selside was five miles northeast of Kendall and Hampfield was eleven miles southwest of Kendall, both of which places were later owned by the Thornboroughs. Descending generations of this Second Eldred Baron of Kendall, were Ketel, Orme, a second son of the Curwen family as his surname, Gospatrick, Thomas, Patrick, and a third son, Howland, who used Kenegill as surname, but afterwards chose Thornborough, as his permanent surname.

The earliest of the name thus far discovered are here listed:

(Handwritten notes: 1. 1151. 2. 1151. 3. 1151. 4. 1151. 5. 1151. 6. 1151. 7. 1151. 8. 1151. 9. 1151. 10. 1151. 11. 1151. 12. 1151. 13. 1151. 14. 1151. 15. 1151. 16. 1151. 17. 1151. 18. 1151. 19. 1151. 20. 1151. 21. 1151. 22. 1151. 23. 1151. 24. 1151. 25. 1151. 26. 1151. 27. 1151. 28. 1151. 29. 1151. 30. 1151. 31. 1151. 32. 1151. 33. 1151. 34. 1151. 35. 1151. 36. 1151. 37. 1151. 38. 1151. 39. 1151. 40. 1151. 41. 1151. 42. 1151. 43. 1151. 44. 1151. 45. 1151. 46. 1151. 47. 1151. 48. 1151. 49. 1151. 50. 1151. 51. 1151. 52. 1151. 53. 1151. 54. 1151. 55. 1151. 56. 1151. 57. 1151. 58. 1151. 59. 1151. 60. 1151. 61. 1151. 62. 1151. 63. 1151. 64. 1151. 65. 1151. 66. 1151. 67. 1151. 68. 1151. 69. 1151. 70. 1151. 71. 1151. 72. 1151. 73. 1151. 74. 1151. 75. 1151. 76. 1151. 77. 1151. 78. 1151. 79. 1151. 80. 1151. 81. 1151. 82. 1151. 83. 1151. 84. 1151. 85. 1151. 86. 1151. 87. 1151. 88. 1151. 89. 1151. 90. 1151. 91. 1151. 92. 1151. 93. 1151. 94. 1151. 95. 1151. 96. 1151. 97. 1151. 98. 1151. 99. 1151. 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1009. 1151. 1010. 1151. 1011. 1151. 1012. 1151. 1013. 1151. 1014. 1151. 1015. 1151. 1016. 1151. 1017. 1151. 1018. 1151. 1019. 1151. 1020. 1151. 1021. 1151. 1022. 1151. 1023. 1151. 1024. 1151. 1025. 1151. 1026. 1151. 1027. 1151. 1028. 1151. 1029. 1151. 1030. 1151. 1031. 1151. 1032. 1151. 1033. 1151. 1034. 1151. 1035. 1151. 1036. 1151. 1037. 1151. 1038. 1151. 1039. 1151. 1040. 1151. 1041. 1151. 1042. 1151. 1043. 1151. 1044. 1151. 1045. 1151. 1046. 1151. 1047. 1151. 1048. 1151. 1049. 1151. 1050. 1151. 1051. 1151. 1052. 1151. 1053. 1151. 1054. 1151. 1055. 1151. 1056. 1151. 1057. 1151. 1058. 1151. 1059. 1151. 1060. 1151. 1061. 1151. 1062. 1151. 1063. 1151. 1064. 1151. 1065. 1151. 1066. 1151. 1067. 1151. 1068. 1151. 1069. 1151. 1070. 1151. 1071. 1151. 1072. 1151. 1073. 1151. 1074. 1151. 1075. 1151. 1076. 1151. 1077. 1151. 1078. 1151. 1079. 1151. 1080. 1151. 1081. 1151. 1082.

The Tuesday is the locality
which was owned by the family
(1175-1186). The owners before the conquest
at the name Thurber.

The earliest name of the later settlement
(1175-1186) was that of Daniel de Thornborough
who in 1220 & Ralph de Thornborough
who married a daughter of Ralph de
Bathurst, who in turn had a son William
who married a daughter of Ralph de
Bathurst, for both were in litigation with
the Bishop of Winchester in 1246.

"Burke's General Armory" in the Congressional Library at Washington, D.C., page 1000, gives the description of the Thornborough Coat of Arms and the Crest, the same as found in this history. According to the "Society for Cumberland and West Moreland Counties" and the "Domesday Book", the Thornborough name as a surname originated at the Manor of Thornborough. The manor house was one mile north of the church in Allerton-Lanliver. This place is situated in the north central part of Yorkshire, England.

"Nicholson and Burne" says that Rowland, third son of Eldred, was given the name of Rowland Thornborough and was made Knight of Thornborough in Yorkshire. This was where the name originated. When Rowland was knighted he had to have a Coat of Arms and was given a Crest. "Burke's General Armory" plainly declares the Arms and Crest as described originated with the Thornboroughs in Yorkshire, and was then used by them in Westmoreland.

It was near the close of the reign of William the Conqueror, or near 1087, that Rowland was given the surname of Thornborough. The Thornborough Manor, as it was afterward called, was first owned by five or six persons, Anglo-Saxons before the Conquest and by Godpatric at the time of the Conquest and in 1088. It was some time after this that Rowland came into possession of this very desirable manor of Thornborough, evidently a large estate, putting him and his heirs in an exalted position in the kingdom. We find that quite a number of them have been given places of trust, as well as being knights and members of Parliament. Rowland's father, Eldred, was a noble at the time of the Conquest. From the Barons of Kendall came the ruling power of England for hundreds of years, because of the large number under them and their manner of ruling.

William the Conqueror was born in 1028, and the Conquest began in 1066. Ivo de Tailbois was 23 or 30 years older than William. William's wife was Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Flanders, and they had sons of age at the time of the Conquest. Their descendants became the fathers of the greatest nations of today - the English-speaking nations.

Rowland Thornborough, Knight of Thornborough, Yorkshire. *Abou*

His son -

William Thornborough, Knight, married Croker,
daughter of Sir John
Croker of London.

Their son -

William Thornborough, Knight, m. Anne Maulever, daughter of
Richard Maulever and a
daughter of Sir John
Sturley, Knight. A. D. 1300.

Their son -

John Thornborough, Knight,
settled at Hampfield,
Lancashire. m. Elizabeth Pierpont, daughter
of Sir Henry Pierpont, living
1350. 2nd son and Margaret
Fitzwilliam.

Their son -

William Thornborough, Knight
for the shire of
Westmoreland 1374. m. Katherine Hilton, daughter of
William Hilton Esq. about
1365.

Their son -

Thomas Thornborough m. Jane Dalton, daughter of Sir
John Dalton, Knight.

Their son -

William Thornborough, Knight
of Shire of Westmoreland
1394, 1396, 1398. m. Elizabeth Booth, daughter of
Matthew Booth.

Their son -

William Thornborough m. Eleanor Musgrave (about 1440)
daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave.

Their son -

William Thornborough m. Elizabeth Broughton, daughter
of Thomas Broughton, about 1460.

Their son -

Rowland Thornborough m. Margaret Middleton, daughter of
Sir Jeffries Middleton. She
died Jan. 21, 1570.

Their son -

William Thornborough m. Thomasin Bellingham, daughter
of Sir Robert Bellingham of
Burneside. She died Aug. 16, 1582.

Their son -

Nicholas Thornborough m. Janette Brookbank of Fiddler
Hall, near Stavely.

2.3. 1440. 1441. 1442. 1443. 1444. 1445. 1446. 1447. 1448. 1449. 1450.

* of Mansfield Hall, Cartmel, Lancashire.
signed "Act of Religious Toleration".

3.

Their son -

* Thomas Thornborough, born 1596 m. Alice Lane, in America
1616-1625, emigrant to Virginia 1625. She had come in 1620 with
1646-1650, Burgess of Maryland Capt. Ralph Lane, who explored N.C. & Va.
1653-1658, Burgess of Virginia (Elizabeth City, Va. of Northumberland County)

It is stated by the author who compiled the above history of descendants of the Thornborough ancestral line that Rowland Thornborough was a son of this latter Thomas, born in 1596, who is our ancestor, and he had two sons, John and Richard, who became adherents ① to the doctrines of the Friends as promulgated by Fox and Penn.

Descendants of these earliest known ancestors have been found in different parts of the British Empire. In earlier English history they are declared to be persons of quickened consciences and Dissenters from the Established Church.

(Two valuable books of Ancient History written and compiled by Nicholson and Burn and printed in 1777 from which the above is taken contain more than 1200 pages with references to very old documents of the early centuries.)

~~Descendants~~
Name of Thomas & Alice Lane Thornborough

Rowland, son of above, (born 1629) at Baltimore, Md. 1670-96. Bel. etc.
married for wife. m. Anne —.

John, son of Rowland & Anne above, of Lancaster Co., Va., moved to Ch.
Va., 1722; m. Anne —. (See ① above.)

(For a similar of this line, see ancestry of William S. Thornborough,
318 of Vol. II of "Ancestral Genealogy of American Genealogy".

About March 15, 1934, Clarence and Stella Thornburg, being at Brandywine, Maryland, made an automobile drive to St. Mary's City of St. Mary's County to see what further history could be obtained concerning Thomas Thornborough, who emigrated to Virginia in 1613, and was Burgess of Maryland in 1649. They motored around over St. Clements Hundred, where Thomas Thornborough owned St. Clements Manor and two thousand acres of land and was Burgess from St. Clements Hundred to the House of Burgesses at St. Mary's City in 1649. He was then a liberal Catholic, but he voted for religious tolerance in 1649 and afterwards became a Puritan.

The Clerk of the Court at Leonardtown in St. Mary's County told them that the site of St. Clements Manor house was on the mainland opposite St. Clements Island, now Blackstone Island.

Thomas Thornborough had six children. The record said that two of them, Samuel the third son and Rowland the sixth child, owned all the land where Baltimore now stands, and extends some distance northeast of Baltimore.

In this year, 1934, there is to be a great Tercentenary Celebration to commemorate the landing of the "Ark and Dove" on June 16, 1634, at St. Clements Island in the Potomac, the English passengers thus establishing a settlement.

FROM SOME RECENT HISTORY OF OUR QUAKER PARENTAGE.

Beginning with Samuel, son of Thomas Thornborough, who had given up his Catholic ideas when he came to America, and who had to give up his rights in "St. Clements Hundred", he became a Puritan or Quaker,- it is hard to determine which, as history counts them the same in Maryland, at that time. But Samuel his son and his descendants were Quakers and lived at their home on Lyons Creek that runs through Baltimore. The preaching of George Fox and William Penn convinced them, and they became members of Friends, some years before Samuel's death in 1682. Samuel, and his wife Sara, and their three sons, John, Richard, and Abraham, were members of Patapsco Preparative Meeting, Gunpowder Monthly Meeting of Friends. Patapsco is located where the little Gunpowder River joins the larger river of same name and a short distance from Baltimore. Samuel's sons, already mentioned, owned a tract of land on the South side of this Gunpowder River, not far from the Meeting House.

When their father died in 1682, or about that time, they disposed of their holdings and moved to Delaware. They settled near Center Meeting of Friends, Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, on the south side of Brandywine Creek. When they left Maryland to go to Delaware, that was the last of our line to live in Maryland until Clarence Thornburg and family and his sister Mary Stella emigrated from Ohio to Maryland in 1917, and bought some land between Brandywine and Washington, D. C.

According to the records, Samuel's sons, John, Richard and Abraham, owned land in Christiana Hundred, in Delaware in 1682. Abraham had no descendants, so the property went to John and Richard when Abraham died. John and Richard between them had 8 sons. We only know of Richard having one son, his name was Edward. He owned land in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, 1722. Probably land inherited from his father Richard Thornborough. He went from there to Lancaster, Warwick Township, Pa. and died there in 1734. Edward's wife's name was Jean. They had 9 children. Their son Joseph Thornborough, along with some of his brothers, moved to North Carolina, and later history tells of them emigration to Ohio in 1810. (Page 12 of History).

II.

QUAKER EMIGRANTS IN AMERICA

Some of the descendants of those mentioned in the foregoing pages became adherents to the Quaker faith as promulgated by George Fox and William Penn in the seventeenth century and, because of persecution for their faith, left the old country for America, where they hoped religious liberty could be enjoyed. Some of the number settled for a time in New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and later, as they found the laws and customs of men in conflict with their faith, removed to New Garden, North Carolina.

The late Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, for many years speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, was of Quaker parentage, born at New Garden, N. C. When he was but a youth he emigrated with his people to Illinois for greater liberty of conscience. The following excerpt is taken from his autobiography, compiled by his private secretary, L. J. Busbey, and published by Henry Holt and Company, N.Y.:

The Puritans were a splendid people. Macaulay tells us, "They had long hair and talked through their noses". However that may be, we do know that they were stern evangelists, carrying their piety at the end of a club and otherwise giving virtue a heartless and odious aspect. The Quakers of Hartford found they could not live in New England and be free, likewise many of those living in Pennsylvania and Delaware, so they emigrated to the south where there was greater liberty in religious thought and practice. They went to North Carolina, which in its beginning held out promise of freedom of conscience.

So a number of the Thornburgh name and many others left New England and other states and emigrated to the southland to escape persecution for religious independence. There in the

hill country of North Carolina they settled where they were free to live their lives according to their own peculiar faith. The village of New Garden was peculiarly Quaker. They lived in peace and had their share of such prosperity as was known in that day. At last it seemed they had entered the "promised land". Undisturbed they could enjoy liberty of worship and live without going to war, or contesting in the courts. It was the most congenial place in all Christendom for Quakers 200 years ago, and New Garden is known all over the United States where there are Quaker settlements.

But into that perfect Eden, too, came the serpent, and those restless wanderers came in contact with a social system with which they were not in harmony. They had been taught to believe in the equality of man in the sight of God, and to them slavery was abhorrent. As the institution spread from the coast to the hill country and came closer and ever closer to the Friends of New Garden, they became dissatisfied. Again the pioneer spirit took possession of many of them, and once more they made the trek across the mountains to a new country.

As they had set out from their former homes in search of a place where they could find freedom of conscience, so it seemed desirable to them to leave North Carolina and look for a new land where the law of their God would not be violated. So they moved on, some to Ohio, others to Indiana and Illinois.

The emigration of Quakers from the Carolinas in 1800 to 1840 was not an ordinary migration, inspired by adventure, wanderlust, or the hope of material advantage. More than

18,000 Quakers left the south for the northwest in about ten years, and the real force behind the movement was not economic, or the hope of an asylum for the men and women who were a part of it. They were leaving old established homes in a beautiful country, with fertile soil and congenial climate, where they had enjoyed prosperity, and they were going to a new country where they knew from reports of pioneers they would confront many hardships, with sickness and years of toil before they could make new homes. Those gentle Quakers were leaving the sunny and rich southland, which they loved as home, for one great purpose, the freedom of their children from competition with slave labor. They could not, in accord with their faith, own any human chattels, and in the south they knew the coming generations would have to compete with slave labor. For the sake of their children who were to be brought up free, in fact as in thought, they could not live where those conditions prevailed. They carried the Declaration of Independence to its logical conclusion.

I doubt whether there is a parallel in all history to this Quaker migration from the slave states to the northwest, which had been forever dedicated to freedom by the Ordinance of 1787. Abraham left Mesopotamia to find a land in which he could found a race of his own. Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt to a land where they might escape slavery for themselves. The Pilgrim Fathers sought the shores of America to escape the punishment of an intolerant old world. William Penn undertook his Holy Experiment that the Quakers might escape the London

Tower. The Quakers left New England and went to the South to prevent having their ears cut off for refusing to obey the religious laws of the Puritans. All these migrations had personal sufferings to leave behind, and personal aspirations to realize. But the Quakers who left the southland in those early days had only the welfare of the coming generations for their inspiration and guide. They chose to surrender established homes, and wander half-way across the continent to give an equal opportunity to their children, in a land consecrated to liberty. Their whole thought was for the men and women who were to follow, that they might work out their economic salvation without competing with servile labor in a country where logically all labor should be free and on an equality. It was the most unselfish and practical hegira in all history.

The Quakers also had scruples against bearing arms, but in the cause of freeing the slaves they forgot, or set aside, their beliefs, and it is said that the per cent. of Quakers who went into the Union Army in the Civil War was greater than that of any other religious denomination.

We have the following interesting clipping from a paper published at High Point, N. C., giving part of a paper written and read by Mrs. B. L. Pickens at a Homecoming Celebration. This will give some interesting pictures of the early life of that section of North Carolina known as Guilford County.

Into this section of which High Point is now the metropolis, where the Catawba and Choctaw braves and their dusky mates hunted deer and buffalo through the majestic forests, fished in the clear winding Soane River, and build their wigwags on its sandy banks,

there came in 1749 the first settlers, peace-loving, law-abiding Quakers, who bought and paid for the land. They were attracted by the fertile soil and mild climate, having come to the New World in quest of freedom and the "right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences". These Quakers had come originally from England in 1638, with William Penn to Chester, Pennsylvania, thence south to New Garden, in what was then Rowan County, N.C. At that time it was said "A Quaker's word is as good as his bond", and the people of this section from earliest history have been noted for honesty, sobriety and thrift, virtues and characteristics inherent from their Quaker lineage. In 1751 a meeting for worship was granted the Friends of New Garden, now Guilford College, one of the historic spots of North Carolina. In 1756 a meeting was established at Deep River, and a house of worship erected. This house is still standing (1937), is pretty and quaint and overgrown with ivy, a typical Friends Church. In the peaceful cemetery nearby seven generations sleep with their fathers, and the dust of the heroes of four wars is mingled in mother earth. Both New Garden and Deep River churches were used for hospitals during the Revolutionary war, and wounded American soldiers and their foes were alike nursed tenderly there after the battle of Guilford Courthouse. At each place soldiers of the opposing armies found their last resting place. The cemetery at the Deep River meeting house is one of the largest and best kept cemeteries in the county. David Beard's latter shop, an old landmark often spoken of by emigrants to the northwest in later years, was only one mile away from this church. The building is now torn away.

The earliest Friend in the Carolinas of whom there is any record is Henry Phillips in 1671. George Fox was the next visitor, 1672. The yearly meeting was set up in 1696 on Albemarle Sound, North Carolina.

A history of the Friends in America by Allen C. and R. Henry Thomas of Philadelphia states that the first recorded visit of Quakers in Massachusetts was that of Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, who arrived from Barbadoes Island in July, 1636. After being cruelly treated by the authorities they were put in close confinement for five weeks, then put on a vessel and returned to Barbadoes. This history gives the date of

the setting up of New England Yearly Meeting as 1661, the oldest in the world except London, England. George Fox in 1672 attended the half year's meeting at Oyster Bay. Fox says it lasted four days. In August of the same year he visited Rhode Island and other meetings, then returned to New York and held a number of meetings at Oyster Bay on Long Island. William Penn became a member of Friends in 1687.

III.

THE FAMILY OF EDWARD THORNEBOROUGH

The first settler in the Thornborough ancestral line of whom we have positive proof is Edward, ^(son of Richard p.3, not) youngest brother of Thomas (p.3). Edward, according to Pennsylvania records in 1732, had land in Christianna Hundred, Newcastle County, Delaware. He settled at Lancaster (Marwick Township), Pennsylvania in 1738, and died there in 1764, leaving a will dated February 20, 1764, which was probated December 20th of the same year. His wife Jean (surname unknown) was then alive. According to records they had nine children, as fol-

1073:

7 1073: Edward & Joan

1. George Thornborough. Was of age and was appointed as executor of his father's will in 1724. His name appears in the census of 1700 in North Carolina. Name of wife not known. There were probably children, from census state ent. It may be that he died a bachelor, and that the George in the census was a nephew.

2. John Thornborough.

C. Jean Thornborough.

4. William Thornborough. Married Martha . . ., whose name appears in census. He went to North Carolina before 1751. Was probably dead before census of 1790, when his wife's name appeared. He had children as follows:

1. Miller, who appears in census with five descendants.
2. Martin, who in 1793 married Jacob Jackson, whose daughter Lydia married Joseph Thornburgh, Jr. in 1812 in Highland County, Ohio.

- 6 5. Joseph Thornborough, who removed to Guilford County, N.C., and appears in census of 1790. He carried Ann. Their children:

1. Jane, born 1754, died 1783.
2. Edward b. 1757, who married ^{12/1/1802} ~~(d. 1-1-01)~~ Thorne.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Sarah | b. 1730 | 6. Joseph | 1739 |
| 2. Ann | 1732 | 7. Paschoe | 1741/1742 |
| 3. Elisabeth | 1733 | 8. Jane | 1735 |
| 4. Mary Margaret | 1735 | 9. William | 1736 |
| 5. Nathan | 1737 | 10. Jacob | 1741/1742 |

Am. U. S. J. L. S. and a copy of
Cane Creek Monthly, N. C.

3/11/52. L. ...
... ..

forming the middle belt (1951) also 26.

OK ✓ 3. Joseph b. 1759; married Rachel Brown in 1782. 2/14/1782
Their history is given in Chapter IV.

4. Ann b. 1761.

5. Mary b. 1764.

6. Margaret b. 1767.

7. Elizabeth b. 1769.

5 8. Isaac b. 1770, married Rachel Hodson in 1790. (See Genealogy book in appendix)

Their children:

1. Alec

2. Edward

(4 on page 100)
3. John, whose son, William Amfield Thornburg who married Maria Clevenger, came from Ohio to Indiana. His daughter, Matilda, married Maurice Thornburg, grandson of Isaac named above.

4. Job

5. Joab

6. Isaac

7. Peggie

8. Betsy

4 9. Jonathan, m. Elizabeth Amburn. Their children:

1. George

2. William Harvey (Harve)

3. Isaac Harrison

4. Lin

5. Fremont Dayton (Date)

6. Becky Ann

7. Catherine

8. Martha

3 9. Maurice, m. Matilda Thornburg. Their children:

1. Alonzo m. Etta Bond. 5 children.

2. Otway (Ottie) m. Lula McDonald. 10 children.

3. Charles m. Susan Podrea. 6 children.

4. Elizabeth (Dollie) m. Albert Cecil. 2 children.

5. Ida m. Earl Hays. 2 children.

6. Flossie m. Will Milburn. No children.

7. Bertha m. Lee Briner. 2 children.

(Matilda Thornburg later remarried, and had another daughter, Mella Carter, who married Claude Wolfe, and had 2 children).

6. Margaret Thornborough.

Thomas Thornborough.

7. Thomas Thornborough, married on March 29, 1741 Abigail Brown, daughter of James Brown; she died 1780. They removed to Guilford County, N.C. before 1781. He died 1787. Their children:

1/4/1752, in
the Creek Meeting, N.C.
C. A. (now Almon) to
1. Joseph, b. 1741, married first Helmet Seeson, and had the following children:

1. William 1764

2. Thomas 1767

3. Richard 1770

The mother died 1775.

Married second Rebecca Morgan, widow of William Morgan, 1778.

Their children:

1. Helmet 1778

4. Azikel 1786 d. 1790 - 9000? 2nd 1/2

2. Morgan 1781

5. Abigail 1788

3. Joseph 1783

2. Thomas, b. 1743, in census 1790. 7. Hannah, b. 1754, d. 1779.

3. James, b. 1745, in census 1790. 8. Abigail, b. 1756.

4. Sarah, b. 1747. 9. Judith, b. 1757.

5. Elizabeth, b. 1749. 10. Joshua, b. 1760.

6. Susanna, b. 1751. 11. Prudence, b. 1763.

8. Robert Thornborough 9. Elizabeth Thornborough.

IV.

JOSEPH AND RACHEL THORNBURGH AND THEIR DESCENDANTS
IN OHIO

From the records of Orange County, North Carolina, we have the marriage certificate of Joseph Thornburgh, Jr. and Rachel Brown of Cane Creek Monthly Meeting. The following is copied from Cane Creek Monthly Meeting records, Vol. I., page 100.

Marriage Certificate of Joseph Thornburgh, son of Joseph and Ann Thornburgh of Guilford County, N.C. and Rachel Brown, daughter of William and Hannah Brown of Orange County, N.C., at Cane Creek, Orange County, 2nd mo. 14-1782.

(Signers to marriage certificate, along with others)

{ William Brown
{ Hannah Brown
{ Joseph Thornburgh

New Garden Monthly Meeting records, Vol. I. p. 189, gives the names of the children born to this union:

1. William	born 12 mo. 12	- 1782.
2. John	" 3 "	14 - 1784.
3. Joseph	" 5 "	15 - 1786.
4. Edward	" 3 "	2 - 1788.
5. Joel	" 11 "	23 - 1789.
6. Isaac	" 3 "	19 - 1791.
7. Hannah	" 4 "	12 - 1795.

- William Isaac, born 1792

The above record was copied and signed by Laura S. North, member of the Vault Committee, Guilford College, N.C., 8/21/26.

The Joseph and Ann Thornburgh referred to above were perhaps married outside of the Friends Meeting, as no record was found of their marriage, but this mention of them in connection with the marriage of Joseph and Rachel establishes their relationship, and his signature as a witness to the ceremony along with the parents of Rachel indicates his interest in the occasion and sanction to his son's marriage.

From the same monthly meeting records at New Garden, N.C. in Vol. I., p. 84, we find an account of births in the family of Joel and Hannah Willis, three of which family married into the Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh family. Lydia Willis (b. 9/10/1733, d. 1835) married William (b. 1732, d. 1849), the first son of Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh. They were married in 1810 and emigrated from North Carolina to Highland County, Ohio the same year. We have the following from a History of Highland and Ross Counties of Ohio, collected and printed in 1860 by Williams Brothers, printers of Cleveland, Ohio, as given to them by old settlers who were descendants of the Thornburghs referred to above.

The Thornburghs are very early settlers of this (Fairfield) township. Joseph Thornburgh, Jr. is the first of the name who arrived. He located very near Jacob Jackson (who married Martha Thornburgh in 1795), west of New Lexington (now Highland), coming from Guilford County, N.C., where he was born in the year 1736. He was married to Lydia (a daughter of Jacob and Martha Jackson) in 1812, and they had five children born to them. In later years came several brothers of Joseph Thornburgh: John, who located where his nephew, William A. Thornburg now lives (1880), one mile northwest of Lexington. William, Sr., b. 1732, came in 1810 and settled where his son Edward now lives, one and a half miles northwest of Lexington. Edward (b. 1780), another brother, married a Judkins and settled near Barnesville, Ohio. Isaac, b. 1734, followed school teaching, and located in New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio. He was afterwards elected to the office of Common Pleas Judge, where he served honorably for several years. Joel, b. 1739, married Anna Willis and settled where Phoebe Driscoll now lives, three miles west of Lexington, but afterwards removed to Cartage, Indiana. They had also a sister, Hannah, b. 1735, who married Jonathan Willis, b. 1732. Joseph Thornburgh, Jr., the earliest settler, died in 1864, several years after the brothers came to the township. Their father and mother, Joseph and Rachel, came from North Carolina and located in New Lexington, where they remained some years, although they finally removed to Indiana.

This concise history of the Thornburgh family as they emigrated to Ohio and recorded nearly sixty years ago, as it was personally reported to the historian by those who were acquainted with all the facts, is a valuable addition to what is already recorded.

The reader can hardly imagine what those pioneer days from 1800 to 1810 were to those who came to such a wilderness country as Ohio was at that date - the clearing away of the heavy forests, the building of homes, the self-denial that they had to endure that their children might enjoy the benefits of their labor. More than we can ever know, they have gone through. We may wonder if in this easy-going age we really appreciate the heritage they have left us.

In arranging this history or record of the Thornburgh family, I want to begin with the eldest of each family so far as known, and give a sketch or short account of the family in chronological order. We have already referred to several along the line of ancestry from near the beginning of the thirteenth century, and hope to follow on down the centuries as information is available.

We have already recorded the marriage of Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh, which occurred in 1783, and a list of their children (p. 12), with a short statement of the marriage of their first son, William, to Lydia Miller in 1810. The children of Joseph and Rachel were all born in Guilford County, North Carolina, according to the minutes of New Garden Monthly Meeting. This authority, Vol. I., p. 84,

says there is no further record of these children, and the reason has already been given in the portion of the history of Highland and Ross Counties which tells of their emigration to Ohio beginning in 1806.

1. WILLIAM

To William and Lydia Thornburgh were born five children, as follows: Joseph, Samuel, Edward, Ann (Nancy), and Jesse. The parents began married life in North Carolina, but soon moved to Highland County, Ohio, in 1810, and settled on a farm of 75 acres one and a half miles northwest of New Lexington (now Highland). Here they first built a hewed log house for a home, located about one hundred yards southeast of the present brick building used as a residence. Here their children were born, and they soon felt the need of more house room, so they decided to build a two-story brick house, as the children were old enough to help to some extent in the work. They began to make arrangements to burn the brick for the first building of the kind in the neighborhood for miles around. They must first mould and burn the brick, which was done in a kiln one-fourth mile west of where the residence now stands. They began to build in 1831. I well remember hearing my father, Edward (the third son), say more than once that he helped carry the brick to the masons who were doing the work. He was then twelve years old, which would establish the date of building as 1831, he being born in 1819. As all the family were at home at that date, they no doubt took great interest in the building of the new home.

Two large rooms and two smaller ones were on the lower story, and two small and one large room composed the upper story at that date, but in 1856 or '57 the upper story was completed the same as the lower one by adding another room over the kitchen on the east end, and a stairway, making the building two story throughout.

This addition was made by the son, Edward, after he had bought the homestead in 1855 of his youngest brother, Jesse, and his mother. It was arranged for Edward to take care of his mother at the old homestead the rest of her life, which he faithfully did to the time of her passing in 1865. William, the father, had been in poor health for some few years, and had passed away in 1849.

I was fifteen years of age when Lydia, my grandmother, died, having lived for ten years in the same house with her, and I want to testify to her fine Christian character and conscientious life. Though her early training and teaching seem peculiar and unnecessary to us today, yet she was faithful for conscience's sake to what she thought was right, and is now enjoying the reward of the righteous. She possessed good scholarship for that day, and served her quarterly and yearly meetings as clerk satisfactorily.

J. JOHN

John, the second son of Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh, was born in 1784 in North Carolina, and emigrated to Highland County, Ohio, in 1807. He was married to Betsey Beals about 1808, and settled on a farm of 75 acres on Lees Creek, one

mile northwest of where the village of New Lexington now stands, where he began carving a home out of the wilderness. The land is now owned by John Milton Thornburgh, a nephew of this pioneer settler, but the buildings where John and Betsy lived for sixty years, and where the writer lived for twenty years, and where most of his children were born, are torn down, the present owner occupying a new house on another part of the farm.

I have often heard Uncle John relate how he had cleared the timber off 60 acres of the farm, and that he had often fed roving bands of Indians that called at his door for food. In this connection he told one incident of special interest, which I shall try to relate. He said a hungry gaunt Indian called one day for food when they were at their dinner, and he invited him in to eat with them. The Indian sat down and began eating like one with a ravenous appetite, so that the host had to twice replenish the supply of food. When his hunger was satisfied he arose, bowed to his host and hostess, and patting himself on the 'tummy' he said "two day, two day" as he left, as though he thought it a sufficient ration for two days ahead.

Another incident which showed the fortitude of the poor "Lo" in his extremity of pain was shown when Uncle John asked the man one day, mostly by signs, how he came to have only three fingers. The Indian put one finger on another, rubbing it a little, then brought his finger up along his arm to his body, so as to describe the nature of the pain

he was having, and then struck down across his crippled hand, showing how he had been his own surgeon and saved his life by amputation.

Uncle John's kindness and charity was well known by all who were about him, and those who knew him best could testify to his sturdy Christian character. In the later years of his life, from 1860-'65, his loved companion having gone home, he spent much time in reading the New Testament, and getting much consolation from its pages. He told me he had read it through ten or eleven times, and he could repeat large portions of it from memory.

There were three children born to John and Betsy. Rachel, the eldest, born in 1809, married Stephen Hussey of New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio, who with a partner started the first store in the village, and also a tannery (1828). To them were born three children, John M., Isaac, who did not live long, and Martha, who about 1836 married Daniel Hill, a prominent Friends minister. Daniel Hill was also an earnest worker in moral reforms, especially the temperance question, which was at that time becoming a state and national issue. He prominently identified himself as a leader along that line, making many addresses on prohibition. He possessed good literary ability, and with his brother-in-law, John M. Hussey, began publishing a weekly church paper, "The Christian Worker" (also "The Olive Leaf", a Sunday school paper), thus becoming the editor of the first Friends paper in the Middle West (1870-1890) to advocate evangelical awakening among Friends. This publication was later moved to Richmond, Indiana, being more central to the body of

the church, and was changed in title to "The American Friend" (about 1833). Stephen and Rachel Hussey were elders in the church at New Vienna for many years. I am not informed as to the date of their death.

John H. Hussey, Stephen's eldest son, and Anna his wife were used by the church in positions of trust, and their ability was recognized in many ways. They moved to Richmond, Indiana about 1835.

Uncle John's second daughter was Louisa J. Thornburgh, born 1812 and died 1889. She was married to Silas Woodmansee, Sr., and lived near New Vienna, Ohio. Of the five children born to them two, John and Jesse, did not live long. Mary E., born 1833, became the wife of Abe Dieckman of Vienna, who followed the business of brick making in 1869. To them several children were born. She died in 1887. Wealthy A., another daughter, born 1837 and died 1901, did not marry.

Louisa's son, Silas A. Woodmansee, Jr., born 1841, is still living at this writing (1906) in Greenfield, Ohio, aged 65 years. His first wife was Cynthia A. Hoskins, and after her death he married her cousin, Jennie Hussey, a widow. Some children were born to this later union, and Silas is living with a daughter who married Floyd Lead, a laundryman at Greenfield, Ohio.

The third and youngest child of John and Petsy Thornburgh was Isaac, born in 1817. He grew to manhood at the old homestead. About 1843 he married Julia Eastlac, who helped care for his father after the death of Petsy, and made a pleasant home for Uncle John while she lived. One son, Charles Quincy, was

born to them, about 1844, and lived with his father and grandfather until 1868, when he married Sarah Lydia Beeson. Colia, his mother, died about one year later, and Quincy's wife kept the house for the grandfather, father, and son until 1870, when Isaac sold the farm after he had persuaded his father to deed it to him, promising by a written agreement to set aside a sufficient sum to secure his maintenance and care the rest of his days, which agreement was never faithfully carried out. After selling the farm they moved to southwest Missouri, near Carthage, where Uncle John soon died, a much disappointed man because of the loss of the old home he had cleared out of the wilderness, and which he prized above monetary value. But Uncle John we believe is enjoying a better home since he has been transplanted to the Paradise of God, in 1872. Isaac died about 1880. We have heard that Charles Quincy has also passed on.

3. JOSEPH

Joseph, the third son of Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh, was born in 1786, and was married to Lydia Jackson in 1812 (daughter of Jacob Jackson). They began housekeeping west of New Lexington near the old homestead they afterwards built. The remainder of their lives was spent on this beautiful, fertile farm which they had largely cleared. They were citizens who became a blessing to this pioneer neighborhood, always charitable to the needy, and ready to give moral support to every move for the betterment of mankind.

To Joseph and Lydia were born five children: Hannah, Joel, Elizabeth, Jacob, and Ruth. Hannah married Jared Morgan and reared three children: Edwin, Amanda and Elizabeth. They lived for some

time in New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio, and were the first to build a hostel in the village for the traveling public. This hostel began operation in 1834 on the site of the W. W. Hadley home. The village was incorporated in 1853. After living a few years in New Vienna, Jared Morgan's family moved to Iowa where we have lost knowledge of them. *Jared died while they lived near Willitsville, Clinton County, O.*

The second child of Joseph and Lydia was Joel, born 1816 and died 1868, unmarried. Elizabeth, their third child, married John Morgan, a brother of Jared, who had married her sister Hannah. Five children were born to John and Elizabeth: William, Milton, Lydia Jane, Judith A. and Hugh. We are informed that these children were born while the family were living at or near Westboro, Clinton County, Ohio. *with sister Hannah and children* They afterwards moved to Iowa. We have no positive record of the descendants of the two sisters, Hannah and Elizabeth, who married the Morgan brothers, or how many of them are living at present.

Jacob, the second son of Joseph and Lydia Thornburgh, was born in 1817 and was married at the age of 45 to Frances Dillon (1832). The two brothers, Joel and Jacob, had always lived at the old homestead and cared for their father and mother in their declining days, doing the farm labor and employing the necessary help in the house, until Jacob's marriage. They were the kind of citizens any community needs, solid and dependable. To Jacob and Frances were born two sons, Edwin in 1863 and Milbur in 1869. They grew to manhood under careful training, both morally and religiously, early identifying themselves with Sunday School and church work, and are still rated as consistent Christian men by those who know them. At the age of 33 Edwin married Nellie

Edwards(1886) of near Careytown, Highland County, Ohio, daughter of John Edwards. Their children are Eva Jean, now married, and Earl, a twin brother, who lost his life in aeroplane service for the United States government. A second daughter, Elinor, is also married, and a fourth child, Francis, unmarried. They were born near the village of Highland, Ohio, on a small farm north of town. They afterwards moved to a farm in Trumbull County, Ohio, about 1904, where they farmed for two years, then sold and moved to Warren, the county seat, where they lived three years. Afterwards they returned to Highland, Ohio, remaining for a time, then moved to Kokomo, Indiana, accompanied by Frances, Edwin's mother, who died in 1920. They then moved to California, where they now have a beautiful home and greatly enjoy the climate and scenery.

Wilbur, the second son of Jacob and Frances, was married to Minnie Hoskins, daughter of George and Almy Hoskins, living in the village of Highland, Ohio. To them was born one daughter, Alma, now grown a bright charming girl, who with her father and mother are much interested in church and Sunday school work. Wilbur has been a merchant and postmaster in the village for several years, and also a successful farmer, now owning the Samuel Achter farm just outside the corporation limits.

Jacob and Frances lived on the old homestead until the boys were married, when he sold the farm and moved into the village. He was widely known for his kind, charitable, and excellent level-headed Christian character. He was always ready to help those in need. He was an example in so many ways that he was loved in life and mourned when death took

him in 1805. Ruth, the fifth child born to Joseph and Lydia Thornburgh, first married Barnaduke Eastlac. One son, Isaac, was born to that union, when his father died, and Isaac, after reaching manhood, died also. Ruth afterwards married Edmund McVey. To them were born four children: Joseph, Christopher, Arthur, and James. None of these lived beyond early manhood except James, the youngest. He is married and now lives one mile northwest of the village of Highland, where he owns a fine farm formerly belonging to James E. Moore, and still farther back to David Woodmansee. James is a valued citizen, wide awake, and makes a specialty of raising fine pedigreed hogs of the Poland-China type, having established a reputation in many parts of Ohio with people who have purchased stock of him. He is a busy man on his nearly 300 acres, but finds time to give attention and help to the work of the Friends church at Highland, and his faithfulness and benevolence are often referred to as evidence of his good citizenship. He has a beautiful home and attractive surroundings.

4. EDWARD

Another of the sons born to Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh was Edward, born 1738 in North Carolina, who came to Ohio about 1808, when some of the family were emigrating to the northwest. He finally visited the eastern part of the state near Barnesville, and married a Miss Judkins. He settled there as a farmer, growing large crops of tobacco.

To them was born one child, a daughter, Lydia, who married Thomas Parlier, and to them were born two sons and a daughter. I met the two sons about 1870 on a visit to Highland County.

The first son, Edward Judkins Parker, married a daughter of Senator Cannons of Belmont County, Ohio. He died in Barnesville, Ohio. The second son, Joel (Dode) Thornburg Parker, married Allie Lockwood of Cleveland, Ohio. Dode's wife was a step-sister of J.R. Lockwood, known as "Petroleum V. Nasby" of the Toledo Blade. Elizabeth, Thomas Parker's daughter, married a Mr. Berry. Edward Parker's only daughter married and lives in Columbus, Ohio. Her husband (name unknown) is one of the editors of the "Ohio State Journal", or was at last account. Thomas Parker died a very wealthy man.

5. JOEL

The fifth son born to Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh was Joel (b.1789). He married Anna Willis (b.1794), daughter of Joel and Hannah. They began married life in Highland County, Ohio, about 1812, three miles west of Lexington where Phoebe Driscoll afterwards lived. After some years they moved to Carthage, Indiana. Two children, William (d.1899), and Lydia Jane, were born to them. William was married twice, his first wife not living long after their marriage. He then married a widow, Mrs. Bayle. To this union were born four children: John, who was for some years a soldier in the Civil War; (2) Silas, also a soldier; (3) Charles (b.1846 - d.1879); and a daughter Caroline (b.1852 - d.1918), who married a Dr. Jones of Spiceland, Indiana. They have two sons. Anvard in New Mexico and Barton located at Dayton, Ohio. Both parents are gone. Charles married Annie Foster in 1870. Children: Walter W. (b.1871), Leona (b.1874), Pernia M. (b.1879), married 1903. She married a M.E. preacher, Rev. Griffin, now living at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Have 5 children - four girls and one boy - all doing fine the mother says.

Uncle Joel's daughter, Lydia J., married a Jones. Have no further account. Joel's wife, Anna, was a

traveling minister of the Friends Society, and visited many of the quarterly meetings in gospel service. She was considered a minister of great ability and power in her day. Joel and his wife died at Carthage, Indiana, at a good old age, after a faithful service for the master. Their son, William, has also been dead for a number of years.

6. ISAAC

The next son born to Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh was Isaac, born in 1798. He was well up in bachelorhood when he married Elizabeth Hyatt, a Virginian. Some years before his marriage he taught school at New Vienna, Ohio, at the same time studying law, and was afterwards admitted to the bar. He was later nominated and elected to the office of Common Pleas Judge of Clinton County, which office he filled creditably and acceptably for several terms. After his marriage to Elizabeth Hyatt he purchased a good farm two miles west of New Vienna, which became their home the rest of their lives.

To them were born two children, Christopher (born 1855, died 1898) and Sarah Luitia (born 1860), who married first William M. Clemens and second S. H. Morrison. She is now living on a ranch near Abilene, Texas.

Isaac became afflicted with the gout and dropsy and other complications in his latter years, and passed away some years before Elizabeth, or Aunt Betty, as we familiarly called her. After her death the farm was sold and is now in the hands of strangers.

7. HANNAH

The seventh and youngest child born to Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh, the only daughter, was Hannah, born 1795. She married Jonathan Willis, born 1790, the son of Joel and Hannah Willis, and brother of Lydia Willis Thornburgh and Anna Willis Thornburgh. We do not have a further history of this member of the family. This is the third member of the Willis family who married into the Joseph Thornburgh family - a rather unusual occurrence.

V.

THE JOEL WILLIS FAMILY

According to the records of New Garden Monthly Meeting, North Carolina, Vol. I. page 34, we have this list of the children of Joel Willis and Hannah his wife, which will be of interest here:

Lydia Willis, b. 9-20-1788, married Willing Thornburgh.
Jonathan, b. 3-22-1792, married Hannah Thornburgh.
Anna, b. 9-23-1794, married Joel Thornburgh.
Achsa, b. 11-23-1793.

Achsa Willis married Amer Hiatt of North Carolina about 1819, and they emigrated to Indiana in 1827. They reared six children. One, Alfred, was a doctor for some years in Chicago, and afterwards a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1873. Harron, who lived at Crawfordsville, Indiana, became a valued writer to the magazines of the day. He was employed in the writing of Ben Hur by General Lew Wallace, but died soon after it was written. Elam, another son, (b. 1827, d. 1893), was the father of Charles D. H. Hiatt (b. 1860), a noted Friends minister now living at Parler, Indiana. His ministry was accompanied by great power, and was wonderfully blessed in meetings held in Fairfield Quarterly Meeting between 1894 and 1906, when many hundred souls were awakened and blest as they listened to his clear presentation of the gospel and earnest prayers. On one night during a revival meeting at New Lexington the interest was so great that the altar was filled with penitents before any preaching had been given, as the spiritual songs were being sung. Charles and wife (now dead) had one son,

Albert, born to them while living at Fairmount, Indiana. The family now live near Farmland.

Charles Hiatt's mother's maiden name was Amanda Hoskins, daughter of Joseph Hoskins, and first cousin of the late Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the noted speaker of the House of Representatives.

Eliam Hiatt had a brother, Jesse, who was a Wesleyan preacher, and another son Albert, a Methodist minister and a doctor of divinity. They lived for many years at Westfield, Indiana.

VI.

THE WILLIAM WRIGHT FAMILY

1. Edward Wright and His Children

William Wright and family are now introduced as connected with the Thornburgh family, this connection beginning in the pioneer days. William Wright was my grandfather, born in 1733 in Fredrick County, Virginia, the same year that the first son of Joseph and Rachel Thornburgh was born in North Carolina. The following record is given by David Dillon Wright, the youngest of the family, born 1800.

Of his father and mother he says:

My mother was the youngest child of the family, and was born May 15, 1730. She was married about the age of 20 years to Edward Wright, and continued to live at Winchester, Fredrick County, Virginia for about four years. Then they moved to Tennessee in 1738, with their two children, Isaac and William, and settled on Lost Creek, near the Holston River, Jefferson County. My father and mother stayed there until they had a family of nine children. My brother Isaac died at the age of four years, which left William as the oldest of the family.

In further account he says:

I was born in Tennessee August 6, 1800, and then my father, Edward, sold out, and in May, 1801, came to Ohio, and my father died, so that left my mother with nine children in a wilderness land. When the family got so they could look around, my brother William and my mother bought land on Buckskin Creek below Greenfield, in Ross County, and stayed there nearly two years, then swapped the land for the farm where I now live in 1803. My brothers, William, Solomon and John, cut logs and built a cabin of round logs, and split slabs, and laid the floor of slabs, and covered the cabin with boards.

Dillon Wright gives the following record of births, marriages and deaths:

William was born in Fredrick County, Virginia 9-24-1782,
died 9-18-1866; married Rachel Stafford, b. 1786,
married 6-27-1805, died 1864.

Solomon, b. 1784, married Mary Paveons.

John, b. 1787, married Nancy Brown.

Anna, b. 1788, married John Slaughter.

Mary, b. 1790, married Edward Ferrell.

Ruth, b. 1792,

Benjamin, b. 1795, d. 1865, married Beverly Hillner.

Sidney, b. 1798, d. 1877, married 1818 to James Huff, b.
1798, d. 1860.

David Dillon, b. 1800, married first Margret Ellis, one
daughter, Elinor; married second Ruth Hunt, two
children, William and Rachel, all now dead.

Of these nine children born to Edward Wright and wife
not much is known except the dates of birth and marriage. It
seems they all came northwest to Ohio in 1801, and lived for a
while in Ross and Highland Counties, clearing out their farms,
building new homes, and proving good citizens in a pioneer
country. Many changes have taken place in the past 150 years,
and at this date they are scattered over parts of the West,
several as far as the Pacific Coast, in California and Oregon.
David Dillon Wright gives the following account:

William Wright's wife, Rachel Stafford, was daughter
of William Stafford, who came to Ohio about the year
1804 or '05, and bought 1000 acres of land and settled
his boys where Benjamin Barrett now lives. Their father
lives on the Morrow place till he died in 1807. My brother
William was married about 1805 to Rachel, and built where
Denson Barrett now lives.

William Wright and wife, after their marriage on June 27,
1805, bought land and settled near where his brother Dillon
lived on Lardin's Creek. They first built a log cabin, and
after some years built a two story stone house, where they lived
the rest of their lives. They were of sturdy stock and took
heavy responsibilities, he being the oldest of the family.

They succeeded in carving out a home with the help of the younger brothers, until he and his youngest brother, Dillon, became the owners of good well-improved farms.

I well remember grandfather, though I was young when he died, and we lived ten miles apart, so we did not get to meet very often; but his genial nature and pleasant personality, and his love for boys, won my heart. He took great interest in teaching me to count twenty in Welsh, and told me his people had emigrated to America from Wales. I used to wonder with boyish curiosity why he should have such a large wart on his chin. He was one of nature's noblemen, and was universally liked for his hospitality and kindness.

His sister Sidney (b. 1733) and James Huff (b. 1733) were married in 1818, and began their home life near Leesburg, Highland County, Ohio, where there was a beautiful spring of water, making a very desirable location for a home. This spring afforded a large quantity of water, and in after years when the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad was built, (now the C. & O.) the company sought and obtained permission to pipe the water by gravity to their road as a water station, agreeing to bear all expense and to give each member of the family privilege to ride on the railroad free of charge so long as they used the water, which agreement was faithfully carried out. A very large spreading elm tree shaded the spring.

At their home their relatives and friends always found a welcome. I loved Uncle Jimmy, as we always called him, and Aunt Sidney much as my father and mother.

Their daughter, Sidney, married Israel Terrell, a useful member of the Friends Church, and their interesting family became a power for righteousness. A son, William W. Huff, and a daughter, Ruth Anna, were early associates of my father's family; as we joined in church work at old Fairfield meeting house some sixty years ago. This meeting house, which was out one mile south of Leesburg, is no longer there, but a splendid new place of worship has been built in the village.

In the olden days while the double brick meeting house was in use, with its shutters to close down and separate the men and women in their business meetings, large crowds of people came together for the quarterly meetings, especially the one held in July, when it was estimated that 10,000 people would gather on Sabbath. At that favorable season of the year the railroad ran excursion trains from both Cincinnati and Chillicothe, or more than a hundred miles. On Saturday, more especially, their church day, many who had come from a distance would go over to Uncle Jimmy Huffs' home for dinner, and to stay over night for the Sabbath meeting, and they always found a welcome. Sometimes as many as forty persons were housed and fed. The worth of such citizens for any community cannot be estimated. As these good people gathered together at Uncle James' and Aunt Sidney's open house they were sure of a warm welcome, and as they talked of the work for the Master there was a soul uplift never to be forgotten. These two hospitable people and their three children have all been gathered to their reward, the only son, William W. Huff, having died in January,

1926, at the advanced age of 67 years. The father, James, died in 1820 and Sidney in 1877. William's oldest daughter, Maggie, an exceptional character, took up the cares and responsibilities of the family and home after her mother died, and kept the family together. She was a great comfort to her father during his declining years. Maggie's testimony of her father's worth, given to the writer about a month after his passing, will show the interest and affection in which he was held. She wrote:

Father left us January 30, 1926. We are broken hearted over it. He was the leader among us all. We don't know how we can get along without him.

His wife, Phoebe Ferrell Huff, died a number of years before her husband. To them were born several children who are filling their sphere in life as upright influential citizens. Most of them have college educations. Maggie was a graduate of Earlham College. Russell, her brother, was a graduate of Western Reserve College of Cleveland, taking an engineering course. Others of the family graduated later. Their father was very much interested in education, and a faithful and loyal member of the church until his armor was laid off here to take up his crown immortal.

The William and Rachel Stafford Wright Family

To this family were born ten children, in the following order:

Marshall, b. 1806, d. 1835.	John, b. 1813, d. 1810.
Fanny, b. 1806, d. 1875.	William, b. 1810, d. 1841.
Levi, b. 1810, d. 1898.	Rachel, b. 1811, d. 1810.
Noah, b. 1812, d. 1854.	Marion, b. 1815, d. 1836.
Mary, b. 1818, d. 1807.	Sidney, b. 1828, d. 1865.

Marshall, the first born in the William Wright family (born 1806 - died 1885), grew to manhood in the same neighborhood and married Esther Skeen, a neighbor's daughter. Just where they began their married life we have no record, but this strange fatality is reported. While the wife and mother was sitting beside the cook stove nursing her child they were both killed by a bolt of lightning.

Marshall later married another Esther _____, perhaps in Indiana, and they moved on West to near Ottawa and Garnet, Kansas, where they lived in a two-story log house on a rugged hillside on a Homestead Claim. Near this home a son David built a nice frame dwelling for a home. They are all gone now. David had two daughters born to them.

Mary, the fifth child of the William Wright family (born 1815 - died aged 92 years), married Smith Parker and they lived for one year after their marriage in the old log house back of the stone one her parents occupied. Several years after moving to Palmyra, Iowa, when visiting in Ohio, she is remembered as saying: "That was called the weaning house, as several of grandfather's children lived there a year after their marriage." They had several children born to them, but, only one daughter Fanny (Parker) Epps, who is now gone. Names of others and history not known to writer.

~~Marshall, after receiving a majority, went home and is lost to our record.~~ ^{second child of Wm. Wright,} Fanny married Uriah Harman, and during their later lives they lived in the village of New Lexington for several years. For a number of years before her death she was afflicted with a lingering form of consumption, and was thus a sufferer for some years after it was known that one lung was entirely gone, yet with sweet-spirited fortitude she did not complain, and she showed a kindness of heart wonderful for one that was passing through such severe affliction. To visit the room where she withered away was a benediction, and multitudes mourned her passing. Uriah, her husband, was a prominent citizen of the village, and often called upon to fill offices of responsibility - mayor, councilman, or other places of trust - as his integrity and honesty were beyond question.

Four children were born in this family. Martha, the first, married Mahlon Brackney, a banker of Wilmington, Ohio. They reared two or more children. Silas Harman, the second child born to Uriah and Fanny, was a merchant and station agent on the Baltimore and Cincinnati Railroad, formerly called the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, one half mile from the village. He married Lydia Edwards, daughter of Robert Edwards, a prominent farmer of the community. They both became earnest workers as members of the Friends Church at Lexington, and were much interested in that meeting, coming in as charter members when the meeting was established about 1875.

Seven children were born to this family: Martha, Frank, Jessie, Harry, Bessie, Harvey and Christopher, whom we

familiarly called "Kit". Martha married Charles E. Hixson, who was twice elected treasurer of Highland County. Frank married Nettie Hixson, sister of Charles, and has been in the grocery business many years. Jessie married Joseph Kernes of Saranatha, Highland County, Ohio, who became county recorder for a period of years. Harry and Harvey were both killed on the railroad. Bessie married James Adams, a prominent business man and farmer. Kit married Marie Cohn, daughter of Joe Cohn, who had been a merchant and postmaster in the village for many years. They began married life at Columbus, Ohio, and engaged in some line of business in that city.

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Harrison and Lewis Horsman, sons of Uriah and Fanny, gave their lives in the Civil War, the former killed in action, the latter dying in a hospital.

Levi, the third son of William and Rachel Wright, born 1810, grew up on the old homestead on Marden's Creek, four miles southeast of Leesburg, and later married Louisa Paris of Fayette County. They first lived near Plymouth in that county, about six miles from Washington, the county city, and lived there until their children had grown. There were seven children in the family: ^{Moses,} Delilah, William Dillon, Mary Ann, David, Henry, Levi and Ellen. They were a very entertaining family, and some of us, of the older members of the Edward Thornburgh family, often visited their home near Plymouth and had great times together. While living at this home Delilah, Mary A. and David all married. Delilah married a Mr. Spangler; Mary A. married John Parker; and David married Phoebe J. Thornburgh, daughter of Samuel and Jane Thornburgh, and cousin of the writer. Phoebe

only lived a few years after their marriage and David a few years later married Callie Hutchenson who proved a fine companion for him in his later years. They purchased and moved to a small farm in southern Indiana and later moved to Alexandria where he died in 1905. William Dillon a brother died a bachelor. They were both in the Civil war for three years as Union soldiers and did good service. Levi, Jr., the youngest son married about the time his father moved from Fayette County to Clinton County, in 1875 where the father had purchased a farm near Fairview Church, six miles north of New Vienna. The family lived at this new home some eight years and became members of the Fairview Friends Church and took great interest in the work and were a blessing in the community. While here their daughter, Ellen married George Moore, who some years later, while living at Washington C. H. had passed on, his widow now living at same city (1929). Their parents Levi and Louisa sold their home and moved to a small farm at Sabina, Ohio, in 1883, which was their home until his death in 1898. Only three of the children are left at this date: Mary A Parker, born 1839, aged 89 years, Levi, Jr., living at Seattle, Washington, and Ellen.

Noah, fourth son of William and Rachel Wright, grew to manhood at the home, married Martha Skeens of Hardens Creek, neighborhood and began married life there. Six children were born to this Union, and one by a later marriage, named William. The other children, Grant, Amon, and David, boys; and the girls, Margaret, Ella and Sarah A. 1851), who now lives at San Diego, Calif. Sarah A. married Horace L. Wells, in 1883, and they lived at Oxford, Ohio, until his death in 1904. The widow moved to her present home in 1916. She has one son and two grandchildren. Sarah and Ella are the only ones left of the family of Noah and Martha. Noah's son Amon married Emma Stalker in 1869, and lived near Leesburg, Ohio, till 1876 when they moved to San Jose Calif. for

five years, then to Lompoc where Amon died in 1887. The mother and children then returned to San Jose to educate her children. Mattie, the only daughter born to Amon and Emma qualified for teaching and taught twenty-four years, twenty years after she was married. Six children, all grown when she died with "Flu" in 1919, aged fifty years. Emma, the mother and grandmother, is still living, (82 years old), had fourteen grand children and five great-grandchildren, all living, except the one mentioned above. Her five boys are all in business and doing well. "Better boys never lived" is her statement about them.

(See p. 34) ~~Mary, fifth child of William and Rachel Wright, married Smith Parker, and they moved to Iowa to begin their married life. He was in Ohio visiting my father and mother in 1884. Probably none of them are now living. Mary died in 1907 at the advanced age of 92 years. I have never known of any family.~~

John Quincy, the sixth child born to William and Rachel Wright, was reared at the family homestead on Harden's Creek, and married Ann Thornburgh, daughter of William and Lydia Thornburgh, then living at the Thornburgh homestead northwest of New Lexington one and a half miles. Just what led to their courtship and marriage we are not told, but the homes of John and Ann, (or Nancy, as we were taught to call her) were more than ten miles apart, and we are supposing it must have been "love at first sight", for the roads as we used to know them before 1855 were next to impassable about half the year at a time. But (love laughs at locksmiths", we are told, and somehow no doubt was found to reach the Thornburgh residence. Then there was a mutual interest and understanding, no doubt, between Ann's brother Edward, (my father and

John's sister Rachel, (my mother), so that many ways might be arranged for a strengthening of acquaintance. This resulted in a happy consummation, and Father has told us how he and Rachel and John and Ann went to the big "Tippecanoe" Harrison rally at Chillicothe in 1840 and of their marriage that year, on October 7th, my mother's birthday.

To John and Ann were born several children. Joel, the first child, (b. 1841, d. 1914), received a good education, and for some years taught school. He was later ordained a minister in the Friends Church, where he was actively used and his labors much appreciated. He married Anna Barrett, sister of Denson Barrett of Hardin's Creek neighborhood. To Joel and Anna were born three girls: Lydia, Elva and Lizzie. Lydia married Thomas Scott. They began married life in Leesburg, where he engaged as a drygoods merchant and did a good business for several years. He then sold his store and they moved to Indianapolis, Indiana to engage in insurance work. He died soon after this change in business, and his wife, Lydia, passed away recently (1926). Elva, the second daughter, married Orley Terrell, son of Hampton and Hattie Terrell, but he was spared to live only a few years. Elva then married Evan Good of near New Vienna, a wide-awake practical farmer. Lizzie, the youngest, is still single, and is living in Wilmington, Ohio, engaged in a millinery business. She is an expert in her line of work, and making a great success.

Levi, second son of John and Ann Wright (b. 1847) married Arabella Colmansee. Both are now dead - Levi in 1911 and his wife in 1927. They had one son, Charley, ^{a doctor and} now living

in Hillsboro, Ohio. Levi was a successful school teacher in earlier years, teaching and superintending the New Lexington Union schools. He afterwards studied law in Missouri, and was admitted to the bar and practiced law for some time until his health broke down. In later years he had an unequal struggle with poor health, which finally caused his death at 64 years of age.

Three children of John Q. and Ann - Rachel, their only daughter, and two brothers, William and Edward - all died in their youth.

Joseph, the youngest son of John Q. and Ann Wright, b. 1854, was married in 1875 to Louie McKinney, and lived several years in Leesburg, afterwards moving to a farm they bought between Leesburg and Lexington (now called Highland), known as the Emanuel Mathews farm, which is still owned by some of the heirs. Their son, Charles E., lives on the farm and is the probable owner. After Joseph and wife lived on this farm for some years they moved to Greenfield, where Joseph died in 1923. His widow, Louie, is still living in the home with a married daughter, Jessie.

John and Ann Wright, the parents of these children, a part of whose record and life work we have just been trying to portray, lived the greater part of their married life on a farm on Harden's Creek, or until they became feeble with disease and unable farther to do business on the farm. So the farm was sold and they were taken to Joel's home in Leesburg, where they were tenderly cared for to the end of Ann's life in 1893, when John was moved to his son Joseph's home until his death in 1910.

Uncle John and Aunt Ann (or Nancy) and their children were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and were conscientious in their convictions. They were deeply interested in church work, and lived consistent Christian lives. Their influence on those with whom they lived and mingled will tell in favor of righteousness. "Gone Home" might be safely written on the monument that marks their graves.

The next child born to William and Rachel Wright after John Quincy was William (b. 1820). He remained single, and died 1841.

Rachel A. Wright, born to William and Rachel Wright in 1822, and who married Edward Thornburgh on October 7, 1841, grew up to womanhood at the home. Some reference has already been made to her, and a more extended record will be given later with Edward's history.

Hannah, the ninth child of the William Wright family was born in 1825 and died in 1896. She married Denson Barrett, and they made their home with her father and mother until their death, when they purchased the old homestead and lived there the remainder of their lives. Four children were born to Denson and Hannah Barrett. Anna, the eldest of the family, is now living at Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio. She married David B. Hunt, a man of sterling worth and fine Christian character. He was head of a banking business in his native town of Martinsville, where they began married life. Both David and Annie became prominent church workers in the Friends Church, being birthright members. He was the only son of

Nathan Hunt, a pioneer of a Quaker family, whose reputation for uprightness and honesty was unquestioned. David in his business relations was implicitly trusted, and in appearance had the promise of long life like his ancestors, but he became afflicted with an ailment that defied medical treatment and in May, 1925, he died in the prime of life, in spite of all the loving care that his wife and sorrowing people could extend to him. His passing was mourned by the church where he was so much appreciated. There were no children born to them.

Anna's brother, George Barrett, grew to manhood at the home, and having relatives in Kansas decided to go West and see if his health might be improved. While in Kansas with a cousin, David Wright, he met and married Ella Gray, of Garnett, near Ottawa. They lived there some years and his health not improving as he had hoped for, they moved back to Ohio and lived at Hillsboro, Ohio, until his death. A daughter Grace and her mother stayed in Ohio for five years, then returned to Kansas to care for her father, and there married Dr. Tallman, of Van Wert, Iowa.

Another brother of Anna's, William Barrett, is now living with her at Martinsville, Ohio, had lived for several years in Hillsboro, where he had a profitable business. He now owns the old grandfather homestead on Hardens Creek. Their other sister, Callie, married Grant Fairley, and they live in Wilmington, Ohio. They are both active members of Wilmington Yearly Meeting, he being treasurer of the Meeting.

I especially remember Aunt Hannah, the mother of this family, though she has been gone now thirty-two years. She was the next child younger than my mother (Rachel A.) and was much like her in loving disposition and character, always wanting to do some kindness to others. Their pleasing personality and good works dwell in our memory, and the influence of their lives will live on forever.

Sidney Wright the youngest of the Wm. Wright family was born in 1828, and died 1864. ^{She married Amos Chandler about 1847.} A recent letter from Wm. Wright, their eldest son, now living in eastern Oregon, says he well remembers when a boy, of living in the double log house, where I was born in 1850, out north of New Lexington, Highland County, Ohio, some two miles. His letter tells of often running wild turkeys away from where he was feeding my father's sheep, some shelled corn, and about his father's shooting at a large gobbler from his door yard. There was much timber through those parts then. The family moved from there to Samantha for a time, and in 1856 moved to Hamilton County Indiana, where the mother died in 1864, and the father moved to Howard County, Indiana, where he passed away in 1871. In 1867 the eldest son went to Oregon followed by his three brothers, Eli, Eugene, and Anthis. The last named is now a prominent farmer and stock raiser ^{in Eagle Valley.} He has a son and daughter, both married. Eli now lives in Portland, and has a son, twenty years of age. Eugene lives in Long Beach, California and is married and has two married daughters, both living in San Francisco. William, the eldest had four daughters and one son. Clarina, single, teaching school in Pasco, Wash.; Herman is in College, second year, eighteen years old. Fern is married and living in Idaho. Ethel and Lila live in Portland, and are married. William, the father ^{now 81,} lives in Eagle Valley, a fertile and well watered country, great for fruit, 45 miles east of Baker City, Oregon.

VII.

WILLIAM AND LYDIA THORNBURGH AND THEIR CHILDREN

William and Lydia Thornburgh were married in North Carolina and probably began housekeeping there, but soon afterward emigrated northwest to Ohio, Highland County, reaching there in 1810. A younger brother, Joseph, had preceded them, arriving in 1806.

Joseph Jr., oldest son of William and Lydia, was born in 1816, died 1897 at Montezuma, Iowa. In 1837 he married Hannah Terrell of Ohio, who died at the age of 41 years. Some years after their marriage in Ohio they moved to Illinois, where some of their children were born, then on to near Salem, Henry County, Iowa. There were five children born to them - four girls and a son, William, who only lived to the age of 14. Lydia, who died in 1861, a year later than her brother William, was another visitation of sorrow to the family. Lydia was married, and two children born to them died in infancy. Mary, the next daughter, married Joel Russell, and they emigrated to Spokane, Washington, the great wheat field country, where they did well in that occupation. Her sister, Sarah Ellen, married a Mr. Van Dorin, and after some years of trial in Iowa moved to San Bernardino, California, where after a few years she had a stroke of paralysis, and her sister, Mary Russell, left Spokane to care for her. She died at the age of 80 years. Sarah E. also passed away a few months later, aged 78 years. They left no descendants. The third daughter, Caroline, married Miller Harper. They are

both living, he 79 and she 73 years of age (1929). She writes on January 3, 1929:

"Have never been strong. Was the least one of the family, now weighing about 80 pounds." (*died Feb. 27, 1929*)

He is afflicted with cancer. They have five children: Curtis, 55; Orpha 53; Lewis, 50; Chester, 45; Joseph, 43; they live at Milan, Kansas. They have 8 grandchildren and 3 great grandchildren.

Samuel, the second son of William and Lydia, was born in 1811. He married Jane Sharp in 1838, and settled in Clinton County, Ohio, a few miles southeast of New Vienna, where they lived several years after the death of Samuel in 1860. Several children were born to them. Sarah Ann, the eldest, born 1840, married Kendle Cole, and they began married life at Stanton, Ohio, where he engaged in business. They lived there several years. No children were born to them. Cyrus, born 1843, the first son born to Samuel and Jane, married Matilda Woodmansee, Born 1846, Died 1919, daughter of James Woodmansee, who was then living near the railroad station south of Lexington. They began housekeeping on a farm some three miles south of Sabina, Ohio, and while living there eight children were born to them. Elmira and Elvira, twins; Jesse B., born 1875, wife Addie L. Jones; Alice, born 1872, living yet in 1929; Hattie, born 1874, died 1882; Sadie, born 1878, died 1900; Amy, born 1881, married Frank Jackson; Lenna, born 1883, married Will Patton, two children, Alice and Warren, living 1929.;

Mary Ellen, another daughter, (*of Samuel and Jane*) married William Small, he lived in the Hardin's Creek neighborhood, and they lived there until a large family was born to them. Hanna, another daughter of Samuel and

Jane, married a Mr. Cooper, and they moved to Iowa, where a son was born to them, when the mother died. Phoebe Jane, another daughter, married David Henry Wright, son of Levi. Phoebe and David began housekeeping in 1872 near her mother's home and lived there several years. Then they moved to Sabins, Clinton County, where in a few years she died. No children were born to them.

They were members of the Friends Church at Fairview and also at Sabina, taking active part. Another daughter Eliza, born 1850, lived only a few years. Lydia, born 1848, never married, but lived with her mother as company and caretaker in her declining years. A son, William, born 1854, and married a Miss Bolen, who lived with her uncle Daniel Scott, a neighboring farmer. One son was born to them, when ^{father} ~~he~~ took sick and died. Louis, another son, was the youngest born to Samuel and Jane, 1857. He married a woman living near Snow Hill and made that neighborhood their home. One son, Warren, was born to them, but has passed on a few years back. All the children of this large family of Samuel and Jane have passed on, and not a large number of grandchildren are left at this date, 1929. Samuel, the father of the family, was badly injured ~~be~~ being thrown from a wagon loaded with empty barrels, purchased at Richard Bernard's public sale in September 1860. He started home from the sale, coming past his brother Edward's, in the early evening, and on thru the lane past John Povel's residence, the team he was driving became frightened by a fight between some dogs belonging to Coon hunters, and old "Riley", the dog with the wagon, which ran under it for safety. The team ran

and going too close to a large stump in the road the wagon was upset and the driver thrown off where soon after he was found unconscious and never rallied, dying within a few hours.

Ann, or Nancy as we usually called her, was the fourth child and only daughter of William and Lydia Thornburg, and married John Quincy Wright, whose life record has already been partially given. They settled in the Hardens Creek neighborhood, where they lived until old age caused their removal to the homes of some of their children, as noted on another page.

Jesse, the youngest of the William and Lydia Thornburg family, born 1829, and died in 1887, near Lynchburg, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Haworth in 1850, who was born in 1831, and died in 1904. Jesse was a noted auctioneer, being called on in many counties in southern Ohio for such work. They always preferred farm life as a main business or occupation, and bought a good farm two miles northeast of Lynchburg, Ohio, after selling in 1855, the farm they began housekeeping on near Lexington, Highland County. Here they lived until the end of life. They were widely known and highly respected. It was always a pleasure to visit "Uncle" Jess and "Aunt" Lib, as we familiarly called them. Two children were born to them, William A. in 1851, and Susan Letitia in 1854. William was first married to Allie B. Brown, born 1854, died 1891. One son, Albert J. was born to them. William then married again in 1892, to Mary J. Mitchell, who died in 1923. No children were born to this union. His son Albert married and reared two boys, Jesse and David, and they have married and reared three children.

Susanna Letitia, sister of William A. married Warren Morrow of Lynchburg, Clinton County, in 1876. To them was born (1) Charles Willis, who married in 1899, and now have a daughter and two sons. (2) Mary Elizabeth, who died 1902 unmarried. (3) a daughter Florence, married a Terrel and they have five children. (4) the daughter Jessie married 1903 and have three children; making altogether eleven grandchildren. (5) Letitia, born 1886, unmarried.

Warren Morrow, the father and grandfather, was County Commissioner of Highland County for several years, a faithful public officer, well liked and respected by a host of friends. On May 18th, 1927, word was received by the writer that William A., the grandfather had just married his third wife, whom he had known for 53 years, a cousin of his first wife Allie, but in a recent letter October 1st, 1928, he writes:

"On June 30th, after a sickness of twenty-six hours, she died from acute indigestion." A sad message.

VIII.

EDWARD THORNBURGH AND FAMILY

Edward Thornburgh, third son of William and Lydia Thornburgh, was born November 17th, 1819, died April 17th, 1904. He married Rachel Ann Wright, daughter of William and Rachel (Stafford) Wright at their homestead on Hardin's Creek on her birthday October 7th, 1841. We have already given some of the earlier life of Edward on the home farm northwest of the village of New Lexington, now Highland, in connection with building of their new brick home when he was twelve years of age. He was a busy worker along with his brothers as they cleared out the forests getting ready to live on the new farm. Their father for several years was weakly and a greater responsibility rested on the boys. For some two years after the marriage of Edward and Rachel they lived in a log house on the farm of Rachel's father; then they moved to the log house on Edward's father's farm where he and his brothers and sister were born, as his father and mother and some of the family having moved to the new brick house. Here Mary and Hannah, the first two children, were born. Edward rented farms for seven years then bought 141 acres of land two miles north of New Lexington, in Clinton County, Ohio, where John Green and Azariah Fisher were living a few years back, and which they still own. This land was rather flat and water soaked, part of it a swamp during winter, and spring, but when drained became fine farming land. Edward bought the land at \$12.00 per acre (about 1848). A double log house and log stable were the improvements, and several acres of cleared land. All the

cleared land was fenced in large fields. The part in timber was still open Commons. This land today (1927), with good modern improvements, would be valued at more than one hundred dollars per acre. Here Edward and Rachel lived and struggled to get ahead by drainage, riving out ditch timber for a covering a no tile for drainage was then made, dividing up the farm by more fences and enclosing the timber land for pasture. They lived at this home four years and Lydia A. (1848) and William W. (1850), were added to the family. Edward then bought a farm on Hardin's Creek, between the land of his father-in-law and brother-in-law. Here they lived about four years and produced fine crops, but the old homestead where Edward was born and reared was for sale, so he sold the property to the brother-in-law, John Wright, and moved in 1855 to the old home near Lexington, Ohio, moving during the holidays of that year. A son and daughter, Silas H. and Matilda Jane were born into the family while living on the Hardin's Creek farm. Edward's father, William, died in 1849, and the youngest son Jesse and wife, who had been caring for his father and mother, wanted to sell his interest and move to near Lynchburg where his wife's people lived, so Edward purchased his brother's interest and mother's dower right in these farms, and continued to care for his mother until she died in 1865. Though but five years old, the writer of this record well remembers when we were living on the Hardin's Creek farm, how his mother used to bake bread in a Dutch oven, a kettle that was used to bake corn bread, corn pone, or biscuit. This was done by taking coals with a fire shovel from a large open fire

place and putting the coals on a stone hearth, then roasting the Dutch oven with the made out bread on the coals and covering with a heavy lid, with turned up rim around it to hold more coals.

Many things made vivid impressions on my memory that nearly four score years have failed to erase. In moving the household goods to the new home, I rode with a man named Harvey Patton. In 1855 there had come a good sledding snow as early as the holidays so our moving was made on sleds. When we arrived at Leesburg, five miles from our farm home I was suffering with the cold, so my driver and I stopped at a store and sat by a good fire until warm, when we came on to our destination four miles northwest of Leesburg, where we found a good warm fire and grandmother with some good hot roasted apple, whose taste was never equalled, and still remains in memory in thinking over such reminiscences. I feel almost like exclaiming "Would that I were a boy again." At this beautiful home I grew to manhood where my father was born and lived a large part of his four score years. When he was advanced in years he bought a home in New Lexington one and a half miles distant and moved there with his family, consisting of his wife, Rachel, and daughter Fanny, and rented the farm, that he might no longer have the special care of it. On the old homestead were born the remaining children of the family as follows: John Milton born 1857, Rachel Emma, born 1859, Charles, born 1861, Frances E. born 1866, and Harriet M. born 1868.

Before closing the life history of Edward Thornburg ~~and~~ and wife it is only right and proper to say something about their

religious character. The writer, being their oldest son, and fourth in age from the oldest of the children and living for forty-eight years in close touch with the family, can bear testimony to the active religious life they lived. When a youth in my early "teens", our father made it a rule in the family life to take his children in the two seated carriage, to the old Fairfield meeting house one mile south of Leesburg, and five miles from our home, and get there on time for a nine o'clock Sabbath School, followed by a one hour service of worship. Those were the days of silent meetings, in which there was very little vocal service, in the Friends Church about 1860 to 1865, but those who silently waited upon the Lord, bore evidence by the tears seen coursing down their cheeks, that they were holding sweet communion with their Lord, and my young heart was touched as I saw myself unworthy, and it put a hunger in my soul. Another custom of our parents was to gather in the family almost every Sabbath afternoon and father would read to them out of the Scriptures for half hour. He and mother were among the faithful ones to attend all meetings of the church, even though the weather was unfavorable. In cold weather when the roads were so rough that travel was not possible, faster than horses could walk, they made it a rule to attend regularly. There were no improved roads in that part of the country until after 1870. Often when the half frozen mud would not bear up the horses, father and the boys walked the five miles to the services, getting home late and very hungry; those were days of character building for we children, and a few years later when the revival spirit swept over us as a

people like waves, many of these faithful ones were ready to open their hearts to receive blessings, that have changed their lives. Father and mother could then rejoice that through their faithfulness, the children had become interested partakers of a life from above that is to be lived on and on in the better world after they have done with life here. To mother's sweet christian spirit and the daily family worship at the family prayers we owe much that Heaven alone can reveal. As a result our father's family became noted for many miles around as Christian workers, and were sought as helpers in revival work. From 1868 to 1898 were years of very special blessings to the Society of Friends, and father, mother and family had their part in this. Father filled many places of importance in church work; he was one of the trustees of Wilmington College for ten years in its early history, riding through storm and cold twelve miles to attend the Committee meetings. He occupied many places of trust, he was often called on to act as juror at Court trials in the County, and was a character fully trusted by all who knew him. But years came and went and age was creeping steadily upon him. Though apparently strong and healthy, age brought weakened ability to resist the ravages of disease and he was soon to be called from works to rewards. When an attack of LaGrippe in 1904 he was taken from us at the age of 85 years, "a shock of corn fully ripe and gathered into the heavenly garner." There are so many things that could be said of such characters as he and mother possessed, so we hesitate to say more. His life was

clean, his motive honest, as he saw things, his devotion sincere, and his labors a blessing to those with whom he mingled. After father's death mother continued to lived on the property they had purchased in New Lexington, and she and Fannie made it their home until mother's death in 1910, when she triumphed over every doubt, a victorious death after a victorious life, at 88 years of age the writer of this was present at her parting, and heard her confess her victory and now longs to go with those who have gone in the triumph of faith.

The children of Edward and Rachel have been mentioned by name, but very little has been said about them individually. Mary Ann, the oldest, born 1844, lived at home until her marriage except the year she attended Earlham college, Richmond Indiana. She also taught school a year or more, and had quite a gift as a ready composer, being able to edit papers in school literary work. She was also a fine letter writer. She married Benj. F. Beeson in 1865; no children were born to them. He was a soldier during all the Civil War, from 1861 to '65, entering as a private and afterwards through faithful service becoming First Lieutenant. In 1864, soon after their marriage, they went to northwest Missouri and lived for a time until the hostilities of the people toward those who lived formerly in the north, or were Union soldiers caused them to leave and go to northern Kansas, Mitchell County, six miles from Beloit, the county seat where they entered a quarter section of land. After living on their claim five years, proving up and getting a title and building a nice stone

house for a residence, they caught the "gold fever", sold their property and moved to Gunnison City, Colo. They got some mining claims about fifteen miles away, which Bennie started to develop and blast for gold, but caught a heavy cold which turned into pneumonia, and he returned to the city where Mary A. was running a restaurant, and died suddenly in 1883. Mary moved then to Denver and made that City her home until her death in 1925. A Mrs. Green, a close neighbor of the family gives this testimony of her: "I have known Mrs. Beeson for a number of years and know she was a woman loved by us all, a Christian by profession and belonged to the Church." The pastor of the church who conducted the funeral services sent similar testimony.

Hannah, the second daughter born in 1846, and died in 1886, married Thomas Roberts in 1880. Two children were born to them. Herbert, who died an infant, and Irving T., born about 1884, and still living in Evanston Ill. He graduated from the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor taking a course in electrical engineering. Thomas, the father, had poor health for several years, and he and Hannah moved to Florida for a few years hoping to get improvement; his wife soon took the southern fever and died in 1886. He and Irving came north with the body for burial in the New Vienna, Clinton County cemetery. Thomas' health continued poor and in a few years he went to Newburg, Oregon, where he caught cold during a damp winter rainy spell and pneumonia ended his life in a few days. His body was buried there. He was a graduate of Earlham College, a very fine, conscientious Christian man. His wife, Hannah, a blessedly saved woman, lived a rejoicing life daily.

Lydia Ann, born 1848, died 1878, third child, born to

Edward and Rachel, was another happy christian woman. She was faithful in revival work, and though the last few years were much afflicted she rejoiced thru it all. She gave all directions about her funeral ceremony, her choice of minister, the scripture to be read and hymns to be sung, then fell asleep in Christ.

William W., the first son, born Oct. 6th, 1850 and still living, (1928), a more extended account will be given later.

Silas H., the second son and fifth child of Edward's family, was born 1852, still living (1928). He married Sarah Borum in 1880. To them were born five children, Carrie the eldest now teaching in Baltimore, Maryland. She has taught there along the line of Domestic Science for several years. She is unmarried.

Raymond Thornburg, the first son, married the daughter of Enoch Carey, who lived out a few miles from Wilmington, near Gurneyville. They have two children.

Nellie, an unmarried daughter of Silas and Sarah is living at home in Leesburg, where she has a good position in the Leesburg Bank, and where they have a beautiful residence.

Ralph, a second son, married a Miss Irma Mendenhall of New Burlington, Clinton County, an estimable young lady, and they are both teachers in the Springfield, Ohio, schools.

Imogene, the youngest, married Mr. Ansonon, of Youngstown Ohio, where they began housekeeping, but since moved to Springfield Ohio. They now have a young boy, born recently.

Since writing the above, Sarah, the wife, and mother has been called home, January 18th, 1929, the first of the family; her

work is done, but we shall miss her.

The members of this family are well qualified, have been much used in church and school work, and have an extended reputation and influence in southern Ohio.

Next in the Edward and Rachel T. family is Matilda Jane, born 1855, still living. She married William D. Green in 1876. They are now living at Xenia, Green County, Ohio. Their first child was Ernest, married and living at Dayton, Ohio. He has a son and daughter. Frances, Will and Tillie, only daughter, married Charles Haworth, now for several years a pastor in different fields of labor, with good success. Is now located in Virginia. They have two children. Percy married Ann Jenkins, living near Wilmington, Ohio. They have four children. He is a very successful farmer and dairyman. All are a blessing to the community in which they live.

John Milton, the seventh child of Edward and Rachel, is still living near Highland, Ohio. He married in 1885, Charlotte Green, daughter of ^{Hazel} ~~Hazel~~ D. Green, a Quaker minister for a number of years in Clinton^{County}, Ohio. They have one child, a daughter, Edith, married to Glen Morris. The latter have two children and are living in Texas where Glen has a government position on a railroad mail route.

Rachel Emma, born 1859, now living at Berkley, California, was married (1880) to David Franklin Douglas. They have four children living. Robert, the eldest, married Ethel Coate. No children were born to them. Gifford, married Elsie Overman and they have two daughters. Vera Douglas, married Dr. Ullery, now living in Springfield, Ohio, a surgeon of growing reputation. They have one daughter, Virginia, an entertaining, beautiful

young lady still going to College. Winifred, the youngest daughter of Frank & Emma, married and is living in Berkley. She has one son Douglas. Frank and Emma's youngest son, Edward, lived to be 19 years of age, a bright young man, beloved by all, but now gone to a brighter world, where grandfather and grandmother and so many others are his associates forever.

David Franklin Douglas was a son of Robert W. Douglas, for half a century a leading minister of the society of Friends, who traveled to several foreign nations to preach the gospel.

Charles S., the youngest son of Edward and Rachel T., was born 1861. In 1885 he was married to America Moore, who died several years ago. One child, Bessie, born to them. She married a Mr. Whitehead of San Francisco, but they are now living at Hayward, Calif.

Francis Elizabeth, born 1866, is single, living at Highland, Ohio. Harriet, (born 1868), married 1897, Rutherford H. Terrell. To them one daughter was born, Helen, now teaching music and lives in Oviedo, Florida. Married Joseph Linehart. Hattie and Rutherford have been living at Highland, Ohio, on the late David A. Terrell farm south of the village. The home and surroundings are beautiful.

It would be quite a task to go into the life work of each member of this interesting family, and would require more space than is available in so condensed a record as this. I feel sure there could be many very interesting episodes or personal narrations related in the life of perhaps each child of the family. It is sufficient to say they have tried to live consis-

tent, christian lives, as each one understood what was required of them. Some have been called from works to rewards, and the rest are trying to "let their light shine", as is the command to all His children. They are known as a devout, christian family, not that they are more favored by Divine Grace, than any one else, but because they chose to live such lives.

CHAPTER IX.

THE HIATT FAMILY

Before starting to give a more extended history of the William W. Thornburg family, the writer would introduce the chronological history of the Hiatt family, from whom he chose his life companion, Victoria A. Hiatt. From information preserved in the Hiatt family we find a record beginning with George Hiatt and his wife Martha W., of North Carolina, and to whom was born in 1737 a son named Christopher, who married Lydia Beales. To them was born Amos Hiatt in 1778, and this son Amos in 1801 married Priscilla Hunt. These worthy people, so far as the record shows, were born and lived in North Carolina, mostly in Guilford County.

To Amos and Priscilla Hiatt was born in 1802, Thomas Hiatt, who emigrated to Ohio, and in 1826 married Harriot Jackson, born 1805 in Grayson County, Virginia, who had come with her mother to Ohio in 1817. Other members of the Amos and Priscilla Hiatt family were Christopher, born 1805, Lydia 1807, Jemima, born 1810, and Aaron in 1814. Thomas Hiatt died 1837, and his wife Harriot died 1884. To them were born: 1st, Rebecca, 1827, who married David Carey of Careytown, Highland County, Ohio, where they lived the rest of their lives. To them was born a large family. 2nd, Amos J., the only son, married Martha Hollingsworth, born, Nov. 16, 1831, died Jan. 14th, 1917, aged 85 years. 3rd, Nancy, born 1829, married James Haworth. Several children. 4th, Priscilla, born 1830, died young. 5th, Mary, born, 1832, married

Samuel Davis, several children in the family. 6th, Lydia, born 1834, married Samuel Pike; six girls and two boys born to them. 7th, Jemima Jane, married Daniel Grice. Three girls and five boys in family. 8th, Harriot Ellen, born 1837. Died single.

Amos J. Hiatt's wife, Martha, had six brothers and five sisters; all the family are now gone. They were a prominent family in the different neighborhoods in which they lived, to bring their share of responsibility as good citizens.

Amos and Martha were married in 1852. To this union was born Florence, who married William D. Thompson, now living in California. She died in 1873 at the age of 19 years, one child, Oscar, being born to them at the time of her death. Oscar has been director of a North Dakota Experiment station for several years. Victoria A., the second child in the Hiatt family, was born 1856, May 8th. James 3rd, was killed by a falling tree when a boy. Lincoln, the fourth, is still a bachelor, living with a sister at Red Wood Falls, Minn. Emma, the fifth, married Jerold Woolley, now dead, but they have a daughter who is teaching school in Minneapolis, where they live. Annie, the sixth, married Wm. Stecker, and their home is near Greenwich, Kansas, about 17 miles from Wichita. They have three daughters: Minnie, married, Ruth, a teacher, and Ester at home, all a bright attractive family. Ruth a recent graduate of a University. William G., the seventh, of the family, born 1869, married Ella Miller in North Dakota,

and after some years of married life they moved to San Fernando, California. She was a school teacher for ten years, and he was a graduate of Minnisota State University, and well qualified for business, so he has now been for several years employed as director and manager of the Sylmar Canning and Packing House for olives and figs, superintending the products handled by the company. Their home in San Fernando is a beautiful place. They have no children. A daughter, Minnie, the eighth, is not living. Bertha, the ninth, married Grant Martin, and they have children and grand children. She and her brother Lincoln, live together at Redwood Falls, Minn. The father of the Hiatt family, Amos J., died and was buried at the same town. The mother also died there but was buried at Howard Lake, Minn. The family moved from Ohio to Minnesota March 1st, 1879, and settled at Howard Lake, where they lived for several years, afterward moving to Red Wood Falls.

The Amos J. Hiatt family ancestry were Friends, or Quakers, as they are generally called, and were noted for their interest in all lines of religious or Church work. Their children were carefully looked after by their father and mother, and taken to Sunday School, and meeting so that in early life they became interested in the importance of a Christian life and way of living, and sought an interest in Christ as a Savior. Victoria was especially interested in her attendance at Sabbath school at Clear Creek Church, about three miles distant, where she then attended, often riding horseback thru storm or sunshine to be in her class, and afterwards became an earnest and successful teacher

in that work. Her faithfulness was often referred to by others, and her zeal was inspiring to old and young. The Hiatt family lived on a farm near Careytown for several years, but about 1870 sold their farm and bought the Joseph Haskins farm in Clinton County. They were living there when Victoria was married in 1874, at the age of 18 years, the husband, William W. Thornburg, being 24 years of age.

CHAPTER X

A U T O B I O G R A P H Y O F W I L L I A M T H O R N B U R G
"YOUTH"

As recorded in another place, I was born Oct. 6th, 1850, and at the age of five years the family moved to north Highland County, one and one half miles Northwest of the village of New Lexington, and nearly one mile from the Clinton County line. There I grew to manhood, attending the common school in district No. 1, a small frame building not far from the house I built in 1894 on the school lot, as a residence, but now owned and occupied by my brother Milton J. Thornburgh. At that time the winter term of school was usually five or six months in length, with sometimes a short summer term. The older children in the families, especially the boys, were at home during the summer months to help on the farm. As the oldest son in my father's family, I was in that sense an important factor in the farm work, as there was at that date much demand for help to clear up land ready to plow for crops. Some fields were cleared of their timber, the trees being cut down and much wood and some good logs actually burned to get them out of the way of cultivation. On the 25th of May 1860 a very heavy storm passed through southern Ohio and much valuable timber was broken down or uprooted. Some oak trees, three feet in diameter were uprooted. My father had purchased a farm on which was a sugar camp or orchard where syrup was made and some twelve

acres of the best trees were broken down. These sugar maple trees had at that date, May 21st, their full grown leaves and the wind either uprooted or snapped their bodies like corn stalks. These were cut or sawed in suitable lengths to handle and the following year the neighbors for miles around were invited and came to a "log rolling". They piled the logs up in heaps ready for the fire to burn them out of the way, and a fine field for crops was eventually established, after a large amount of labor. This work was begun at the beginning of the Civil War, 1861, and as the war progressed it was found very hard to get farm hands, as so many had gone to the service. In 1863 my father was afflicted with very sore eyes, and it was impossible for him to go out in the bright light or do any work. He had purchased what was known as a "new ground plow", with a coulter or cutter that extended down just in front of the point of the plow and was shaped in a half circle in front so it would jump over the roots too large to cut through by horse power. I well remember I had to man that plow though but twelve and a half years old, and continued at the twelve acres until it was all broken after a fashion, and a fair crop of corn was raised. Those were strenuous days for those at home as well as for our men who faced the foe at the front.

As this brief sketch will be more or less personal as to action or what has come into my life, I might as well call much that may follow, an autobiography, I shall be compelled to, use the personal pronoun much more frequently than I want to

use it. Some of our earlier history has been already written in these pages, so I will not repeat, but pass over the intervening years without saying more, only that I continued in my limited manner to receive the benefit of some five or six months in school until I had gone as far in my grade studies as a common school was supposed to teach before entering the higher schools.

At the age of nineteen years, while attending a revival meeting held in the Haskins School house, in Clinton County, Ohio, by John Henry Douglas, I came under great conviction as a sinner unsaved, in fact had been under conviction and wanting help from above for several months. I was very much afraid of the lightning during a thunder storm and realized if taken suddenly from this world I would be lost. I believed the teaching of his Word where Jesus says in talking to the Pharisees, "If ye die in your sins where I am ye cannot come". When these revival meetings began I was ready to respond to the first call at the first meeting of the series, for anyone in the meeting who desired the prayers of God's children, to hold up his hand, and when invitation was given to come to an Altar of prayer, my mind was fully made up to go forward. But I must confess several professed conversion before I was ready. Just why I do not know, but I sought the Lord for a week at an altar of prayer in both day and night meetings. But there evidently was some lack on my part for Our Father has always been willing to save to the uttermost those who come to him. I struggled on, the load, as was the "Pilgrim's", des-

cribed by Bunyon, becoming heavier until the night of February 11th, 1869, when at the Altar I told the Lord from the depths of my soul's agony, "that I had done all I knew to do, and if it took my natural life to get from under the load to take it", which meant a thorough surrender and abandonment, and right then and there a light from heaven seemed to flood my soul and seemed as real as could be. It continued with me on the road home as I walked the three miles and I seemed to be a few feet above the earth. I remember it as though yesterday and the sixty years I have been walking with Him has been one of "Peace, Peace, wonderful Peace", coming down from the Father above, "sweep over my spirit forever I pray, in fathomless billows of love." This was no childish imagination, but real as I was then nineteen years old, and that light has been the Day star of my life ever since, a reality and no room for doubt. It has been a life of victory ever since, with no more fear from lightning as of old, though I have passed through many storms. Bless His Holy Name forever.

The winter of 1869 and '70 I attended High School at New Vienna, Clinton, Ohio, and in the spring of 1870 was permitted to go to Earlham College Richmond, Ind. for five months the expense of board and tuition to be paid out of money already advanced for my sister Lydia, whose health had failed while she was a student there, so that she had returned home. I continued my College work at Earlham until June 1872, completing the Freshman and Sophomore years, and one study in the

Junior. I was home in time to help harvest the crops of '70, '71, and '72, and helped on the home farm for as many years as were spent at College, then in the spring of 1874 I planted my first corn crop of nine acres, rented on my father's farm between our residence and the brick school house on the pike, at the terminus of the home drive. This school site has been a residence now for several years.

The nine acre corn crop was a good one and helped pay for a splendid iron grey, four year old horse, I had purchased for \$110.00. During the winter season of 1873 and '74 I taught a five and one half months school in our home district where I had attended school until going to College. I had an enrollment of forty pupils and we had a very successful year. Many of the pupils then are grandfathers and grandmothers now and some have filled places of distinction as honors were heaped upon them.

"MARRIAGE"

Ever since the Creator said, "It is not good for man to be alone", there has been a desire on the part of man to accept Divine Wisdom along this line, and follow the mandate laid down. So it seemed in my situation in a family of eleven children, with only one, the eldest daughter, married, and the rest of us all at home, that the time had fully come for me to choose a helpmate, and to have a home of our own. At the age

of twenty-four, it seemed, a man should be sufficiently developed in mind and body to enter the married relation. I was naturally a social being and had many lady friends. But to "fall in love", and choose a wife was yet an untried experience. I was now awakening to much deeper consideration in many ways. I made it a subject of prayer and much thought. Being brought up on the farm, I preferred one on the same plane of life. Many a marriage has been a failure because of lack of harmony in the business occupation, the incompatibility discovered when too late and the home destroyed from lack of harmony. But whymoralizepeople may believe this truth, and then go off and do as they please.

Among my acquaintances there was one whose life had appealed to me in the few years we had been associated, a devout Christian character, with pleasant smiles for all who knew her, as near a perfect woman in health and build as was possible to find, with just enough reserve to make her lovable and to bear acquaintance. She was in her eighteenth year, a student of Wilmington College. Her gentle qualities and lovable disposition captivated me almost as "love at first sight". After a few months of visitation and courtship at her father's home and many pleasant buggy rides together it seemed we unconsciously entered the realm of love, and with the consent of her parents, Amos J. and Martha Hiatt, we arranged for our wedding

to take place on Tuesday, July 14th, 1874 at the residence of the bride, on the Wilmington and New Lexington pike, about three miles northwest of the latter village. The ceremony was performed at four o'clock P. M., by John Henry Douglas, then living at Wilmington, Ohio. The Friends' ceremony for marriage was used in an interrogatory manner as follows; we having joined hands:

Dost thou, William W. Thornburgh, take Victoria A. Hiatt to be thy wife? promising with divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband, until death shall separate you?"

which was answered in the affirmative, and a similar query was made to Victoria with the change of name, and with the same answer. We were then declared husband and wife, followed by a prayer. There were no invited guests outside the family, but John Henry Douglas and wife Miriam, and Judge A. W. Doan and Martha his wife. After a bountiful wedding dinner the bridal couple were driven to New Vienna, Ohio, and took the evening train for a two days bridal tour, going to Cincinnati, where they stayed that night at the Gualt House, a noted hostlery. On next day, after looking at the principal sights of the city crossing over the Ohio River on the suspension bridge, into Kentucky, and a visit to the Zoo, we took train for Columbus, Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, and engaged rooms at the Neil House, the leading hotel of the city. The next day was spent looking at points of interest, the Capitol Building, State Penitentiary, a large hospital, and some of the state

institutions for the Wards of the state. On Friday we returned to my father's, where an infare dinner, as was the custom in 1874, was prepared for us.

"STRUGGLING YEARS"

In about three weeks from the time of our marriage we began housekeeping in the old homestead where Uncle John and Isaac Thornburgh had formerly lived, and which we occupied most of the years until 1894, with the exception of three short moves to other places; and where all but two of the family were born. The first move was to a small house owned by a Mr. Franklin and near Wm. Bernard's home, in the Haskins neighborhood, near Eli Fisher and our Aunt Jane Thornburgh's home, at that date. There we rented land of my father on his farm near by and put out twenty-five acres of corn and put up a quantity of hay- timothy, several stacks of it, on equal shares, in the summer of 1876. We moved on March 1st. A heavy snow having fallen to the depth of one foot. We loaded our goods on sleds as the most convenient way to move. After a sojourn of six months near the Bernard home, we moved back to the old one where we began housekeeping, and continued to farm near New Lexington, until the spring of 1879. On March 1st of that year we, with some fifteen others, including my wife's father and family, emigrated to Howard Lake, Wright County, Minn., forty-five miles west of Minneapolis. Here we thought

to build up a home for ourselves and the two children that had been born to us. So we sowed nine acres of spring wheat and I assisted my father-in-law to raise a crop of corn and also to harvest their wheat, which ripened about August 1st; wheat was a poor crop that year because of an extreme hot spell that came just when the wheat was filling, and the grain was shriveled much as if rust had struck it. It was light of weight per measured bushel, and sold as Number 3 grade at 67¢ per bushel. Discouraging reports from the people about their long, cold winters, and short summers, and a longing for the old associations of Ohio, where I knew almost everyone in the township and so many in the county, was too much to be overcome in a short time, and in six months we were trekking back again to the old Ohio home. None of the large number who left Ohio on this venture are now at Howard Lake, but some of the Hiatt family are living at Minneapolis and Red Wood Falls. So my wife and I and the children began again in September at the old home, and continued to farm on our father's land, renting corn and wheat land on the same terms as any other tenant on his three farms, until 1881, when we purchased 39½ acres of Jacob Thornburgh, at \$67.00 per acre, amounting to \$2646.50, or \$382.00 each year for three years with 10% interest on deferred payments. I expected to meet the first payment at Xmas time, according to our contract, by having sixty head of hogs fat, and ready to sell by that date. But, in the meantime forty-

three of them died with the cholera, so the money had to be borrowed at 10% interest to meet the first payment. The following year part of the land was planted in corn, most of it creek bottom land, which produced good corn. Then in the fall sowed in wheat which proved to be fairly good. But prices then were not the best for either corn or wheat and Jacob Thornburg, knowing of our heavy loss because of cholera, offered to buy back eighteen and three-fourths acres, making the Creek the division line between us, and putting the fence on the bank of the stream. He agreed to pay \$80.00 per acre, which reduced our indebtedness and was a great help to us. We afterwards sold the remainder to Silas at \$55.00 per acre, according to my remembrance.

In 1823 we bought of father fifty three acres, just northwest of the last piece of land, at \$60.00 per acre. This took in the old buildings where we were living, and where we had lived most of the time since 1874, when we started house-keeping. Father, in selling this land to us, intended that \$1,000.00 worth of it, should be a gift, but we had to give a mortgage on the whole fifty-three acres to secure him, for what was still to be paid, so it was all involved under the mortgage, and as times were hard and wheat and corn around 60¢ and 25¢ per bushel respectively, money came in very slowly. So laboring under these discouragements, it was not long until the value of the \$1,000.00 was absorbed and nothing gained. Soon after that date father gave the same amount under the same

conditions for buying other land along with a similar gift to Silas, Milton and Charles and nearly the same to Matilda J., with the same results: all failed to pay out on the land and the value of the gift was lost. So by selling back to father, all but twenty acres where the buildings were, and renting land of him on which to farm, we managed to live and care for our family which then numbered seven children, until 1839. Being very much discouraged about any better outlook for the future, we decided it would be better to sell the personal property and borrow some money and move to Newburg, Oregon where my brother-in-law, Thomas Roberts had gone, and thought it a promising prospect for the future. So the move was made at a cost of \$200.00 by railroad. We soon found after our arrival at Newburg that only moneyed men could get a home and that it was a poor place for a poor man with a family to start a new home. So once more we tried to swallow our disappointment, and brave the storm of ridicule, and gibes thrust at us, and returned to the land of our nativity. Having the little twenty acre home in our possession, we thought to retrieve our losses by renting, and raising larger crops of grain, but all was discouragement, as prices were below the cost of production. To show the truthfulness of the statement just made I can give testimony that in 1893 with thirty acres of corn, most of it on rented land, we produced and hauled to market, three miles distant, to Leesburg where Dewey Bros. elevator was located, seven hundred sixty bushels of corn at 17¢ per bushel; and the same year or the one previous we hauled to market eighteen hundred bushels of wheat at 52¢ per bushel. About twelve hundred bushels was

father 's, where I had rented. Such was life and prices in those good old Democratic days, when Grover Cleveland was President, more than a third of a century ago. So after trying a general system of farming and working half the time for the owner of the land, as a tenant was expected to do in 1894 we sold the twenty acres and bought another small farm where we built a larger house for the larger family. We began small fruit growing as the family could assist in that line of work. We soon found that it promised something more of remuneration for our labor. But our market facilities were poor, with no large towns near to use what we were able to produce. We learned of twenty-five acre farm near Jonesboro, Indiana, that could be rented or leased for a term of five years, and after taking a look at the farm and surroundings, with a two-story brick building for residence, where we had gas for fuel for all purposes, and several large towns near by, we concluded to lease it for five years. We sold our small farm in Ohio and moved to Jonesboro in 1898. We were now in marketing distance of Jonesboro with seventeen hundred population; Gas City, just across the Mississiniwa River with five thousand, Marion, County seat of Grant County, with twenty-five thousand, only seven miles away, and Fairmount less than five miles with some thirty-five hundred population, all manufacturing towns with plenty of people to be fed. Gardening and fruit culture on a large scale promised well, but would require much hard labor, which we dared to undertake. By building a Green-house, 30x60 feet, and

also a plant house, 18x30, we could grow lettuce and cucumbers out of season, and plants for early planting, so we were making progress, and were soon hauling away loads of vegetables and quantities of good fruit. We began to see some hope for the future, and a good income for our labor.

The twenty-five acre farm we had leased belonged to Quincy Baldwin of Jonesboro, Indiana, and was located one mile southwest of town. Parts of it were well adapted for gardening and proved a money making venture. The first year of the five years we were to have possession, we planted two and one-half acres of strawberries, two acres of blackberries and one acre of raspberries, all of which did not produce fruit until the second year, but sugar corn, field corn, and most kinds of garden vegetables of the best varieties, Atlee Burpee, or Maule, could send out, were planted and gave great satisfaction to our customers, creating a heavy demand. By the second year, with our berry supply, especially strawberries, of twenty five or more bushels to deliver per day, we had a busy time, during the fruiting season. We hired some fifteen girls as pickers, and a handling and crating force.

"THE OKLAHOMA VENTURE"

About this time, in 1900, there was opened up for settlement thirteen thousand claims of Indian land in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, known as Cuyawa and Commanche reservations, which caused no little excitement among those interested in getting a claim of 160 acres just by going down and taking it, as had been done in the settlement of the Indian land, Chyenne, just north of it. As there were four of us eligible to take a claim at that time, we decided to sublet the twenty-five acres to another man and go and see if we could get a section of land all in one body and have a permanent home in a milder climate. So we shipped our farm outfit, a furniture car load of farm equipment, including four horses to Mountain View, a new railroad town, having already rented a one hundred sixty acre farm of Wilson Haines, an old acquaintance who had preceeded us to that state a few years before. His farm was near the land to be opened for settlement. We arrived at Mountain View about Thanksgiving time in November 1900, and hauled our household and farm outfit some fifteen miles to the Haines farm where we set up an 18x30 foot tent, brought along for the purpose, and divided it into rooms with curtains, so it became our home for the following year, while we waited for the new territory to be thrown open to all who would run in and drive a stake on his choice of claim. We plowed and planted early in March forty acres for corn, to be

ready to be gathered and taken right over to our new claims when secured. We also planted forty acres of cotton for our cash crop. But the government, instead of opening this new land by a certain signal, as the firing of a cannon, as was done in the Chyenne section, decided to parcel these claims by lot, which was carried out and neither of the four registering for a claim, came anywhere near getting a choice of their own. So we shelled and hauled our corn to the two government towns established in the new territory, Lawton, near Fort Sill eighty-five miles distant, in southern part, and Hobart, in the northwestern part, about forty-five miles distant from us. The corn was sold at 80¢ per bushel. We picked and had ginned our forty-five acres of cotton, making thirty-eight bales of five hundred pounds each, and sold it at 7¢ per pound. Then we made a public sale of the household goods and farm machinery and with one covered wagon with springs under the wagonbox, and a two-horse nicely-covered spring wagon, we started for Indiana on Thanksgiving day one year after arriving in that land of promise.

There were very few people in that section of Oklahoma who had any furniture worth mentioning or many farm implements and as cotton was then being baled and sold, money was plentiful, and cash sale of goods worked fine.

There were many very interesting incidents connected with our trip to Oklahoma and our life in Washita County, too many to recount here, but they were valuable as lessons and added to our experience in many ways. We soon organized a Sunday school at the neighborhood school-house, and had a meeting service following which was a blessing to the community. Father,

mother and the ten children, all were there, and often refer to the acquaintances formed in the County singing picnics. All came back but Clarence, who had preceded us a few months, and Stella, who was teaching school and stayed a few months later.

So in returning to Indiana we had quite an experience in over land travel, with the two covered wagons, two pair of good driving horses and an Indian pony that Arthur had purchased in Oklahoma for \$35.00, and which gave him much enjoyment as a diversion on the road.

We came thru Guthrie, the Capitol and Ellreene, and northeast thru the Osage Indian lands, then a part of the Indian territory, in 1901, where there were Indian towns, with plenty of "Big Injuns". Arthur often rode on ahead on his good riding pony at nighttime or evening, looking for a good place to form camp. At night we set up about half the house tent referred to, or fifteen feet, to protect horses, and to make shelter for some of the boys. The rest of us slept in the wagons. From the Osage Country we came into southeastern Kansas, thru Cherrydale, and Pittsburg, a mining town near the Missouri line and on thru Clinton and other County seats, until we reached Jefferson City, the Capitol of Missouri, five hundred miles from our starting point. We had such cold weather and some snow the last week of the drive, so we concluded to send mother and the girls, Ethel and Rachel, with Arthur and the small children by train to Marion, Indiana, via the Nickle Plate Railroad. Leo, Herbert, Clinton, and I came in a freight car with the horses, wagons and outfit we had with us. But it proved to be a cold trip, eleven degrees below zero part of the time.

"BETTER TIMES"

After landing at Marion and driving south seven miles to Jonesboro, we rented a part of a large house belonging to Thomas Newby in Jonesboro. The winter was a cold and snowy one, and gas on which the people had been depending was getting quite uncertain, so we found there was a good market for wood as fuel. There was plenty of fallen and dead trees which the owners were glad to give us, to clear them from the ground, so we got out and cut and sold many loads of wood to people. We paid for our living expenses and feed for the teams, and found it a great help to us. Toward spring I answered an advertisement in the Ohio Farmer, of a man wanting help to run a farm at Unionville, Ohio, on the county line between Ashtabula and Lake County; this resulted in the gentleman, Mr. Cleveland, coming down to Marion, Indiana, where I was clerking in a store. We talked over his proposition to come to Unionville, where most of the family who were old enough, could find work, and the younger ones could attend good schools. I arranged to ship to that place to help Mr. Cleveland during the summer. After staying with him until his year's work was done, his crops all gathered and housed and learning that the man who had rented the Baldwin farm of us, was wishing to give it up, we decided to move back to Jonesboro, and run the green houses for the winter and garden for the next two years, completing the five year lease. We moved on Nov. 6, 1902. In this we succeeded very well and having accumulated some money in our garden work, and seeing a farm of 88 acres offered for sale near Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, for

what we thot a reasonable price, we decided to go and look at it, and finally bought it. In March 1905, we moved by rail to Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio. During the summer of 1902 while we were living at Unionville, our son Clarence who did not go with us there, but was working for Wm. Andrews as a threshing hand, and helping bale hay not far from Jonesboro, concluded to get married to Beda Arnott, who lived a close heighbor to us while gardening, so on September 3rd, 1902 they were married, being the first of the family to take that important step. We were then living at Unionville, Ohio, and only Stella could well go to attend the wedding. Also while at Jonesboro, in 1904, engaged in garden work, our son Arthur aged 24 years, was instantly killed at a pumping station, in an oil field near by, on December 27th, and was buried at Buckcreek Church graveyard. A fuller account is given in another place. Little Evangeline had died while we were living in the old house near New Lexington, Highland County, Ohio in 1879, aged thirteen months. So of the twelve children, there were but nine who moved from Indiana to northeastern Ohio, near Cuyahoga Falls, on March 1st, 1905. The younger ones of the family were still in school: Clinton and Rachel had graduated from the grade classes and were now ready for the High School at Akron, Ohio, seven miles from our new home. They finished the high school in four years, graduating in 1909. This farm of 88 acres proved to be a much run down farm. It was known all over that section as the "Daisy Farm", because of the many white daisies growing on it. We cleaned out the fence rows of briars and bushes, put wire fences and other

improvements on it until with its nice buildings and seven acres of good thrifty bearing apple trees, we became noted as wide awake farmers. The three girls of the family taught schools in the township very successfully. We soon became widely known as an upright, moral and religious family, loved and respected by the community. After Clinton's graduation in 1909 from the High School at Aaron, with high honors as Orator of the class, he decided to continue school work at Ann Arbor, Michigan for a few years. That was his final separation from the home to work for himself. Herbert went out to Minnesota in 1909 and visited Jerrold and Emma Woolley, his uncle and aunt, at Buffalo, Lake, Wright County. There he learned of where Oscar Thompson was located in North Dakota at Edgerly, and by writing him found he needed help in his work as Director of a Sub-Ag. Experiment Station at Edgerly, and would pay \$40.00 per month and board to a good helper. Since they were cousins he concluded to remain in the West, and try that kind of work for a time. He continued two years with the station, when he began firing on a Northern Pacific Railroad engine. So he has since 1909 been working for himself. We continued managing and carefully farming the "Daisy Farm", using a separator and selling the butter fat, carefully saving all fertility and using high grade fertilizers. With improved machinery for cutting wheat and corn and good clean cultivation we made a living, and by the girls helping with their school money we managed to meet our payments on

the land, improving the farm at the same time. We bought the farm for \$5,000 with a cash payment of \$700.00. This we paid off in six years of occupancy by all pulling together. While living in Summit County the children became well known over the township and were called on to help in all entertainments and graduation exercises in the schools, having good voices and being able to read music, they were quite a help in the community during the six years of our sojourn there.

During the early spring of 1911 we sold the farm to Richard Underwood who has continued to improve the place as a successful dairyman. We then rented a farm for a year in Logan County, Ohio, near Tickeraltown, beginning March 1st, 1911. We made a public sale, selling what was not needed farther south, and what could not well be shipped, loaded the rest in two cars, horses, farm implements, cows and household goods, and billed them to East Liberty, the nearest station to the farm. Our son Clarence and family had moved from Jonesboro, Indiana, and rented the Lowden farm some two miles away, so we were much pleased to be so near them. Four boys and three girls now were the children in the family. As we were now in an old Quaker neighborhood we soon felt much at home. Westland, an old long established meeting was about 200 yards from our home. We much enjoyed living in that neighborhood with its kind hearted people, the beautiful rolling, grassy hills, and timber groves a fine landscape, where corn and wheat, alfalfa and other clovers grew abundantly. Zanesfield, a village near us was the

birthplace of Lane Grey, the now noted writer of fiction, and Simon Kenton, the great Indian fighter, fought and died and was buried near the village. There is now a fine concrete highway, from Bellefontaine, the county seat, six miles away, thru Zanesfield, on to Marysville, and to Columbus, the state capitol. The underground caverns are also an attraction to many people and are an added interest. We were soon established in a nice two-story frame house, but the barns were more noted for the fleas they harbored in the litter about them than as a good shelter for storing farm produce. However, we were soon busy getting the ground plowed and corn planted and were successful in raising a fine corn crop, the season being favorable and the weeds destroyed. Several persons told us they had never seen such crops on the ground before. With two riding breaking plows and riding cultivating plows it seemed much more encouraging to farm.

During the summer and autumn of 1911 we did much looking around for a farm for a permanent home and one large enough to give employment to the four boys yet in the family, and after looking at some 24 farms, we decided to buy a farm of 173 acres, south and east of Urbana, Ohio, five miles out on the camp ground road to Springfield. This farm had been owned for 21 years by M. B. Saxbe. He had spent quite a sum of money repairing the fences and building a fine big barn of 40x85 feet with basement under all the buildings. It was built on the plank frame system with double hip roof, and made a wonderful place to store farm produce, with no interior tim-

bers in the way so that hay and grain slings could be used to perfection. There was the most complete system for feeding and watering I had yet seen, and was very attractive to anyone. We purchased this farm on Oct. 13, 1911 and paid down \$1000.00. We were to get possession on March 1st, 1912. On Nov. 7th, 1911 we paid on the Saxbe farm, \$2,500.00 as part payment on the farm, and gave note to him for \$13,800.00, payable in ten years, from March 1912 the interest \$762.30, to be paid annually, and \$100.00 or any multiple could be paid on the principal when the interest was paid. We thot the farm was so well improved it was worth the price asked at \$100.00 per acre. The best we could find for the money. Mr. Saxbe made a sale near the time of moving out and we purchased quite a quantity of hay, straw and some horses that were quite a help to us. We started in with determination to pull through, but soon found, we were handicapped by the lack of capital to stock up such a farm, having gone in debt heavily it was not always a safe proposition to borrow money unless there was a certain advance in prices likely to prevail. Uncertainties as to future prices made us cautious so we did what we could in raising hogs and corn to prepare them for market. The first year we were on the farm we lost 53 pigs, some large enough to weigh 100 lbs., and worth, \$25.00 each. These all died with cholera, but there is generally a way out, and about this time there was found a cholera remedy being used that was furnished by the state at reasonable rates, so I called on the state authorities at Columbus, for help, and had

a dozen large sows and a male treated with the anti-cholera remedy. We kept them and their pigs and others treated so long as we had the farm, and had no more cholera. We bought a manure spreader and carefully saved under shelter and hauled systematically on the fields until crops were much better year after year. We sowed thirteen acres of alfalfa the first year (1912), and with the wheat we sowed clover for hay and added fertility to the farm, and had good high priced hay to sell. We were able to get \$45.00 per acre for the alfalfa produced on the thirteen acres, the poorest year of the five we kept the farm, and grew it as a selling crop. The hay was weighed that year as it was mowed away in the barn, and 2500 pounds allowed for a ton. Then people came to the barn for the hay at \$15.00 per ton of 2000 pounds. There were three cuttings of the crop each year. With the alfalfa and clover we were increasing our fertility and on 15 acres we tried using sappling clover and letting it fall down or rolling it down at the proper time for the heads to grow up so a mower would clip them for seed, then plowing under the straw left, the next spring for corn, with very beneficial results. We increased our dairy herd to ten cows, headed with a Jersey male (registered), built 10x30 foot silo, and was selling the separated cream or butterfat, and feeding the remainder, or skimmed milk to winter pigs to good advantage, and a nice income from veal calves, also helped along. About this time Rachel, our youngest daughter

decided she would like to take a business course in Moore's business college, located at Urbana, Ohio, as they were promising to secure a position for their graduates at good wages. So she began a course of shorthand and typewriting and completed her course with credit; Mr. Moore, the president of the college secured for her a position with the Troy Wagon people, of Troy, Ohio, which was her first experience in lines of business to take her away from home and family. Further record of Rachel's history will be found on another page.

Ethel had secured employment as teacher in a school not far from Pickerseltown, for the year 1911, and in the following year in the same line of work in Champaign County, on the county line of Clark County, where she taught two years. Then further north, six miles south of Urbana in what was then the Hedges School House, she taught two years. The building is now modernized into the beautiful home of our son Carl and wife. At this date the new centralized school building was completed near the old camp ground south of Urbana, and known as the Centralized School of Urbana Township. There Ethel found employment as a teacher, a profession she much enjoyed and in which she was so successful; she was continually sought as a teacher. She continued for several years as teacher in the Township School, where she was asked to teach in the South Ward School of Urbana, which was ~~then~~ nearer to where we then lived, so she changed to that school. She had continuously made her home with us while on the Saxbo farm, until 1923.

Howard and Russell began a high school course at Urbana in 1912, which required four years to complete. They completed their course with honors, going from our home daily to the High School until graduation. Our son Clarence and family moved from the Lowden farm in Logan County and rented the Boisen farm near the Centralized School in Urbana Township. They lived there some three or four years when his wife, Beda, died in October, 1916. Six children were born to them, and they had planned to go to Florida hoping to benefit her failing health, but death came before their plans were carried out. Yet she urged Clarence to move south should she not live. After her death, Stella, our oldest daughter who had been the nurse in Beda's sickness, volunteered to go with Clarence and Leo, a younger brother, who had been on a tour of inspection to Florida some time before, and entered two 80 acre homesteads, and take care of the children and keep them together. This she faithfully did until they left Florida and purchased a farm in Maryland. There they lived together on the farm until May 1925, when Clarence married Amy Essman, of Urbana, Ohio. Stella has not been a member of the family home since November, 1916, or Leo since his Florida venture, except 1918 to September, 1921, when he married and moved to California. The rest of the Thornburg family continued with the Saxbe farm until it was sold Sept. 5th, 1917, and possession given March 1st, 1918.

On account of the world war prices of land had ad-

vanced and all values were much higher for farm produce. We bought the farm for \$17,500, in 1912, and sold it in 1917 for \$21,500. We also sold produce and live stock at a public sale in 1917 for over \$4,600.00. This was a very successful year. Leo was working for himself most of the time, and farming some for himself on a 15-acre farm which he had purchased, and he and Clarence were running a threshing outfit they had purchased. Carl was listed to go to the World War; Russell was excused by the War Board to go overseas and Howard had married and set up a home of his own, so there seemed no other way to get along and meet our financial obligations, but to sell the farm and buy a home in town or a one man farm, the latter of which I did in the spring of 1918.

VI. "A VACATION IN FLORIDA"

During the winter of 1917 and '18 wife and I spent nearly two months in Florida near Fort Myers, where Clarence, Stella and Leo had entered homesteads of 80 acres each as previously stated. Howard and his wife had also been living near there for some months, having purchased a relinquished claim. Howard taught school in the neighborhood for a time and tried growing vegetables in sand. However, they soon left and went to Baltimore, Md, where he found employment at building wharfs, or ship landings on Chesapeake Bay. They were living there at Xmas time in 1917, when we went to Florida. Carl was in hospital work at that time at Camp Wadsworth, near Spartansburg, N. C. as he had chosen the hospital corps when he enlisted in the army and

was liable to be sent overseas at any time with thousands in that encampment. So in purchasing tickets for the south we secured them via. Baltimore where Howard lived and spent a day with them, then to Washington D. C. to visit Rachel, who was doing office work for the Troy Wagon people and the government at that city. Then on via. Camp Madsworth to visit Carl and on thru Jacksonville, Fla., to Ft. Myers, where the homes of the children were. This was a great trip for us and was much enjoyed as there was much to see and to be entertained with. The mild climate of western Florida was delightful. The cold of the north that winter was intense with much deep snow in Ohio. On Saturday, January 12th, 1918, Ethel and Russell, who were caring for the home interests reported the thermometer indicated a temperature down to 18 degrees below zero, and the wind blowing such a gale they could hardly keep warm over a stove. On that same day our children and my wife and I were over to ^{the} Gulf three miles from where they lived and most of us were out in the water for the best swim of our lives. It was a perfect day and the calm seas made it all we could ask. On the same trip to the Gulf we went past an oyster bed with the motor boat and broke off and secured a bushel of oysters in the shell. This was new sport for us and the oysters were much enjoyed for food. We saw so many things that were new to us from the north and we have never regretted our two-months sojourn in Florida. The boys who had entered homesteads remained fourteen months on their claims and cleared five acres as required by law, then

paid \$1.25 per acre and obtained deeds to their homesteads. These they used in 1919 in exchange for a farm in Maryland.

VII. "TO CALIFORNIA AND BACK BY AUTO."

After returning to our home in Ohio in February, 1918, we purchased a 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre farm known as the Ivins farm on the west side of Urbana, inside the corporation, for \$5,624.69 cash. This was a productive piece of land, all clear, but three acres of nice woods, native hickory and oak timber. In this grove the three story eight room house was built and we much enjoyed it as a home for the five years we occupied it. We had gas for fuel and lights and a basement of four rooms and a hall under the house. It was a beautiful home in the summer with its wide porches and upstairs balconies, literally among the trees, with its bird life and squirrel range. In 1926 this nice home was destroyed by fire. After proving up on their claims in Florida in the early spring of 1918 Leo came back with his mother and me to Urbana, Ohio, and Clarence and Stella and his children moved to near Baltimore, and finally to a farm 23 miles southeast of Washington, D. C. So in 1919 the family was reduced in number to Ethel, Russell, mother and I, altho Leo was making his home with us until 1921, but mostly working for himself. In May 1918 Russell started to Franco, to work with the Friend's Reconstruction Unit and was gone overseas for more than a year. He started to Earlham College in September, 1919

While Russell was getting his first year at College Leo and I were planning how we might save from our income on sales on the 31 acre farm and use that to meet the expenses of an auto trip to California for the winter of 1920-21. So we labored and planned and saved for the trip and when Russell came home in June from his year's work at College he joined us in preparing for the drive across the Continent. We worked hard to harvest, store and sell the different crops and had them out of the way by September 27th, 1920, all but some corn yet to crib. On that date Leo, Russell, mother and I started for a nearly 3,000 mile drive to Whittier, Calif., leaving only Ethel at the home, but getting Howard and his wife to come and live with her while we were gone. After careful preparation and good equipment of our Ford touring car and a good tent for protection at night while asleep we began our western trip about 8 o'clock in the morning. Our first camp was about 18 miles west of Indianapolis, a rather unfavorable situation as there had been hard rains during the day. It began raining on us when near Richmond, Ind. and we ate our lunch in the auto during a thunderstorm, sheltered somewhat by a low, thick elm tree in the Richmond cemetery, near Earlham College. It was raining part of the afternoon but we were prepared for all kinds of weather, and pushed on to the place referred to for our first camp. We had cut down the back of the front seat so it could be laid down and made into a very comfortable bed, our feet toward the dash. Mother and I occupied the auto and the boys made a bed on the ground under a

7x9 tent with two ft. wall. We were up and off the next morning fairly early and travelled on west through Springfield Illinois where we stopped for lunch in a beautiful park not far from the city. We found about 25 miles of hard surfaced road before we came to the Capitol, and on a few miles west of city. Outside of that it was dirt road all thru Ill. and on account of the rains rather heavy for travel. We camped the second night in a school lot where we had water and other conveniences which were very satisfactory. We kept on in a westerly course thru northern Mo., crossing the Mississippi on a ^{erry} ferry boat and the Missouri river on a bridge at Quincy, Ill. and on westward thru Hiawatha, Kans. where were great stretches of alfalfa growing. We found evidences of a heavy wheat crop and saw many threshing machines running. In one place for lack of shelter for the grain, it was piled in a long pile about 125 ft. and 3 ft. deep, at its greatest depth. As we pushed on farther west in Kansas, over its beautiful rolling surface, we were beyond the zone where farming could be done profitably because of lack of water. As far as we could see there was just the wild prairie grass and not a house in sight. We expected to make about 20 miles per hour as nearly as possible, where the roads would allow that much speed, but often our daily rate was from 100 to 150 miles per day as a general rule. Leo and Russell sat at the wheel, relieving each other as the driver became weary. Their careful handling of the auto made unnecessary any

driving from the back seat. We were going right along and seeing something new every foot of the way, as mother expressed it, when someone asked her how she, in her 66th year, could stand such a trip. So it was not monotonous. Sometimes we carried a little fuel to cook our meals, and other times we would be crossing some small stream near meal time, where we usually found cottonwood trees growing on its banks, and dead limbs for fuel. We had with us a small two burner gasoline stove which was sufficient for all emergencies, but the camp fire had such an attraction for us, we preferred its cheery glow to any stove. We carried also a five gallon Australian water bag, replenishing the contents as needed. We were heading directly west toward Denver, Colo. and in all that dry country it seemed much alike. Splendid looking soil which needed only the touch of water to prove up its possibilities. When we came within about 50 miles of Denver, we found more signs of life, as roads were being improved and some crops growing as Denver is about 20 miles east of the Rockies they could feel surer of moisture, at least for prairie hay. We found prairie dogs by the thousands and large hawks in plenty. We reached Denver that day and finding out by much inquiry where my sister, Mary T. Beeson lived, we prepared for a two days' visit with her and to see the city. We found it a beautiful city, more like the eastern towns in build and general lay-outs. There were beautiful parks with lakes and boating. Our speedometer said we had travelled more

than 1500 miles, since we left Urbana, Ohio, and a quiet rest was much enjoyed. On leaving Denver we went south to find a pass thru the mountains and our next town was Colorado Springs, about 100 miles south of Denver. We found time that evening to drive out to Manitou, 7 miles distant where we visited the "Garden of the Gods" with its beautiful shafts or spires, as they are called and wondered how they ever were placed upright in such a position and why. There are some wonderful drives around Manitou, also an underground cavern of great beauty, electrically lighted and well worth seeing. We were right at the foot of Pike's Peak, whose height is 14,200 feet and we wanted to drive to its summit, but it was too late that evening for it; during the night a snow storm covered its top, and about half way down, so we gave it up. We came from the base of Pike's Peak, where we camped in a camp ground, on south through Pueblo, Colo. on the Arkansas River, and on to Trinidad, where we camped in an auto camp for the night. Next day we went thru the Eaton Mountain Pass, over beautiful curves as we climbed higher and higher, to the summit, 7, 888 feet; then descended on similar curves, a fine mountain drive, and on south to Las Vegas, in New Mexico, crossing the state line of Colorado, near Raton. From Las Vegas we turned west, going thru Shoemaker, and Santa Fe, where we inquired for mail, and received some letters. This is mostly rugged, mountainous, scenery, with a drop down at "Hairpin Curve", of a few thousand feet, where we found some irrigating ditches and plenty of water and made a camp for the

night, having made a good mileage for the day. From Santa Fe our course was nearly south, through Los Lunas, and on south to Sycorro and west thru St. John to Holbrook thru the petrified forrest of Arizona, a beautiful scene where we selected some fine specimens. Then on we went to Winslow and to Flagstaff through some stormy, threatening weather. At Flagstaff we camped for the night and left next morning in a snow storm, which hindered somewhat as it was wet and hard to keep the windshield free from snow. We came on thru Williams, where the road to the north is taken to go to the Grand Canyon, some 80 miles north. We did not visit the Grand Canyon at this time, but travelled on west about 16 miles to a national forest where we found abundance of fuel and a fine camp for the night. This is a beautiful forest, the quaint solitude of which was soothing after a day's stormy ride. From east of Flagstaff on thru Williams to Kingman was a fine improved highway for some 200 miles where an autoist can make good speed. From Kingman we passed on thru Oatman, a mining town, to Topoc, the last village in Arizona and on the Colorado River, which we crossed on a bridge and so were in California. From this bridge we travelled 14 miles north to Needles, the first town in California, and to San Barnardino, nearly always in sight of the Santa Fe Railroad. Several small towns have started along this route because of wells drilled by the Railroad Company. There are nearly 200 miles of desert between Needles and San Barnardino, so it was a great sight for us and a change after such a barren section to drop down off the higher elevation at

Cajon Pass into a valley filled with orange and lemon groves with their green leaves and yellow fruit, and flowers of all kinds. From this town San Bernardino for three miles we drove by one continuous grove of orange orchard belonging to one ranch owner. We find it hard to describe these surroundings in such a way that those who have never looked upon such scenes can believe our statements. We reached Whittier on the evening of Oct. 23, having been on the road in actual travel about 20 days. The speedometer said 2985 miles to Whittier by the route we came.

It may be interesting to some of the readers of this narrative to know the cost in dollars and cents of such a trip. There were four persons on the drive and a careful account of all expenses for food, oil and gas, totalled \$176.00. We did our own cooking of food and provided our own places of rest at night.

On our arrival at Whittier we were warmly received by Mrs. Allen and the Lees. After some barbering and bathing we were soon rested. We rented a cottage on N. Washington Ave for five months, from Oct. 23, 1920 to Mar. 24th, 1921. Here we enjoyed our winter's stay in California. There were beautiful roomy parks, flowers and other attractions; The roads were so smooth they invited travel to sea or mountains, for recreation or rest. Both the tourist out here only for a vacation, or the permanent resident are ⁵fascinated. Am glad there can be found such a place under the sun right here in our own beloved United States and within their reach. Whittier is noted for its good schools, first class college,

the great unity among the religious denominations and the high moral tone in the community. During the winter of 1920-21 Loo and Russel found employment at the Whittier Citrus Packing House on Fern St. When not confined by working hours we took many drives off from Whittier and enjoyed the outing as the temperature was always mild and most of the days sunny. On Thursday, March 10, we took a drive north through Hollywood, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Jose, & Palo Alto, where we ate lunch, and on to San Francisco, to visit my brother Charles and sister Emma Douglas, living at Oakland across the Bay. We were a little over two days going via the coast route. We had a great time visiting at Charles. He and his daughter Bessie and her husband, Mr. Whitehead are the only ones of his family now living. We also visited Frank and Emma and Winifred Douglas at their home and Gifford and Elsie Douglas, living at Berkley. We were highly honored by their dinners and voted their hospitality par excellence. San Francisco is a great city with a beautiful bay or harbor. We saw plenty of sea lions there. The residence district is mostly on the hills, quite steep, but the business part is more on the level on the sea. We left Gifford's on Friday, March 17th, for Whittier, via the Ridge Route, going thru Stockton and to within ten miles of Fresno, which is a great raisin town, where now they are growing figs extensively also. There is quite a sandy soil thru that part. We camped that night on a beautiful river where blue grass pasture and grazing dairy cows made us think of Ohio along in May. Our next town of importance was Bakersfield, noted as

an oilfield center and near it we saw a monument, stating the first oil of California was discovered at that place in 1872. We now found our beautiful paved road was leading us up-grade and for 25 miles we kept climbing over what is called the Ridge Route thru mountains and around curves, some of them 5,000 feet in height. The concrete highway was built saucer shaped around the curves so autos would incline away from the outer rim to a safer position. This mountain drive measured 51 miles and was a wonderful example of scientific engineering with a variety of scenic views. As we came down off the mountain we found near its base a cozy sheltered nook where the strong winds, through which we had been traveling was shut out from us in an ideal place for a camp site. There was a running stream of water not common to find in California, and plenty of fuel for a camp fire. Next morning being Saturday, we started early from camp and by 8 A. M. were at San Fernando after coming thru a tunnel of considerable length thru one of the spurs of the mountains. At San Fernando we sought the residence of W. G. Hyatt, my wife's brother, where he and his estimable wife gave us a royal welcome. We had travelled 25 miles from our last camp and were yet 45 from Whittier. We stayed with brother and sister Hyatt for that day and night as we did not know when we would next see them, since we were to begin our long drive back to Ohio in a few days, a trek of 3,000 miles. As soon as preparations could be made and good-byes spoken we again took up the trail for the east. On

March 24th, 1921, at 1:15 P. M., we came 94 miles that afternoon and 185 the next day, to a camp near Needles, on the Colorado River, the eastern boundary of California. By next camp we were well along in Arizona, nearly to Williams, on the Santa Fe trail. At this town we took the road to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, 74 miles north. My notes on the Canyon say, "Grand sight". It is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from wall to wall. The walls are nearly perpendicular and one mile deep. Between them is the Colorado River. To stand on the rim near the Government Hotel, and look across to the many colored strata of rock in the opposite wall, it looks to be about two or three miles, in the clear air, but government authorities say it is the distance I quoted above. Looking down to the floor of the canyon the air seems to be a clear blue and some people down there on horses and mules look like ants crawling along. There is a beautiful government drive of 7 miles on the rim leading away from the hotel and a fine variety of scenery as we looked into the Canyon. All tourists should see the Grand Canyon and a mule back ride down into the floor has its thrills as Ethel and Russell discovered some two years later and say it paid them well for the effort.

We camped that night in the forest near the Canyon and then came back by way of Williams to the highway trail, and on thru Flagstaff to the Cliff dwellers homes where we camped for the night in a fine government forest. The Cliff dwellers lived here in some past age not known to history and their simple way of living calls for more than just a mention.

On either side of a narrow Canyon about two miles long, 1000 feet deep, and 300 feet wide at the top with nearly perpendicular walls at the top, and about half way between the floor and the top there was a wide shelving stratum of rock looking like limestone. This shelf of rock has been formed by the softer rock being carried away by the action of wind or water to a depth of fifteen or eighteen feet. Beneath this shelf these ancient people had chosen to build walls from the back walls to the front which made partitions between rooms. Whether a family occupied more than one room we could hardly determine as much of the walls had been thrown down, but the masonry shows quite a little skill and the stones have been laid up in adobe mortar, showing that at that early age they knew the value of Adobe soil. A small opening was left as a crude door and also at the top were found openings for the smoke to escape as they did their cooking or had fires for warmth. The walls and roof above were covered with accumulated soot from long use. These Cliff dwellers are supposed to have chosen these secluded abodes as a protection from their enemies since it would be almost impossible to drive out those thus entrenched. There was a narrow walk a few feet in width along the outside and no other place along the walls that could be seen where anyone could travel. It was too steep in most places to pass up or down. This was quite a sight to us and anyone would enjoy the beauty of the surroundings. .

After camping for the night in the beautiful government forest near the Cliff and near a government ranger's home, we travelled on thru Holbrook and Gallup on the Santa Fe Railroad. That night we camped in a fine cedar and pine grove about 20 miles east of Gallup. Our next camp was beside a water ditch beyond Albuquerque on the Rio Grande River toward the Santa Fe, the capitol of New Mexico. We had gone 155 miles that day and were quite tired. We were now on a thickly settled road with many Adobe houses and many Indians. They were using irrigation from the river and raising beautiful crops. Our next camp was beyond Los Vegas north 148 miles. Roads were better now so we made good time, reaching Trinidad, Col. and over the same beautiful curves at Raton Pass, previously described. From Trinidad we took a more easterly course but on the Santa Fe Trail, thru Lamar on the Arkansas River, going 147 miles east of Trinidad. We camped under some cottonwood trees on the banks of the river. It had been a very windy, dusty day but the wind was blowing mostly with us. Some irrigation was practiced along the Arkansas River, a nice country and good soil. Much alfalfa is grown in this part of Colorado. We travelled 161 miles with a strong wind blowing, camping near Dodge City, Kans., having crossed the state line at Coolidge. In this section we saw several prosperous looking farms and much stock with plenty of alfalfa growing and in ricks. There was some irrigation. From Dodge City to Kingman, Kans. we saw fine fields of wheat. This is a stock and wheat country. We came thru Haviland and Pratt

county seat towns next day and on to Wichita, then on north - west to Greenwich, a small town but the postoffice of William and Anna Stecker, my wife's sister. Before reaching the Stecker home we ran into a thunder storm and had to camp in a barn over night, but we found them next morning, April 8th, 1921. We stayed at Stecker's until afternoon of the next day and had a great visit. We would have stayed longer but it was threatening rain again and Kansas mud is slippery to motor in so we decided we had better get on thru Illinois roads as soon as possible. April is the month of showers. We again started east coming 70 miles to a camping place on a creek. Early next morning we were trekking on eastward thru Olathe and Kansas City to a point in Missouri, 187 miles distant. We were having some cold nights. As roads were fairly good we were making good progress. We camped some 20 miles east of Kansas City and on the next day camped near Columbus, towards St. Louis. We passed thru the towns of Marshall and Franklin, where we crossed the Missouri River on a ferry boat. On next day, April 12th, we travelled 171 miles from near Columbia to Highland Illinois, passing thru St. Louis and other towns. Part of the way we were travelling on a new concrete highway which in 1921 was being built from Terre Haute, Ind. to St. Louis, Mo. We soon found too many detours to continue, and were advised to go north thru certain towns, then east thru Charleston, Ill., then east thru Clinton, Ind., to the

banks of the Wabash River, making a drive of 190 miles. Here we had a fine camp beside an old gravel pit, now overgrown with bluegrass. Toward morning rain began falling and we were very thankful we were out of the mud roads of Illinois, and now on solid gravel road to our old home at Urbana, Ohio. On next morning, having eaten our breakfast in the rain, we were ready to start early for our last day's drive, tho it be in the rain. This was April 14th, 1921. It rained in showers most of the day, but having hard roads to travel on, we made good time going thru Rockville, Indianapolis, Richmond and Springfield, a distance of 212 miles from our last camp, at the gravel pit. We encountered very heavy rains, wind and thunder storms for several miles west of Springfield, Ohio. We reached home at 5:30 o'clock and glad to be under our own roof once more. Our return trip had been made in 19 days actual travel on the road. We paid out for eats on the road \$34.87. We found spring pretty well advanced and our cherry trees out in full bloom with a promise of a heavy crop of fruit. On Sunday, the 17th, three days later, a snow blizzard blow all day, mostly melting as it fell and next morning the thermometer was indicating a temperature of 25 degrees, which killed all the cherries for that year. Then leaving Whittier on March 23rd, there were some tomato vines that had gone thru the winter and had on them at that date bloom and green fruit, large as English walnuts. We had also seen some saucer peaches large as marbles. On our small farm of 31½ acres at Urbana, we were soon busy as the season would permit and the usual crops of corn

and some small fruit, with potatoes and tomatoes claimed our attention, Russell helping as his college year would not begin until September. Leo continued to work at the paper mill as he had for some time before, but made his home with the family, until he married on the 17th of September, 1921, Beulah Barnett, of Urbana, Ohio. They, with Howard and wife and two children, Marian and Victoria, made a drive to Whittier, California, going thru in a Ford car, starting September 20th, 1921, expecting to make the Golden State their future home. Russell started for Earlham College at this time also to begin his second year of college work. He was a faithful son to us during the summer in helping raise the crops and in some cementing improvements about the house and barn. Howard's were living to themselves and he was doing work for the Howard Paper Mill in Urbana. When they all left at so near the same time, leaving none but Ethel who teaches, and mother and I, you may know we were very lonesome. Only those who have had a similar experience can understand. Howard, wife and family and Leo, wife, arrived safely at Whittier, Calif. on Oct. 13th, after some thrilling experience in Missouri, because of floods and soon rented a house on Newlin avenue, large enough for the two families to occupy. They soon found work, Leo at the Citrus Packing House where he worked in 1920 and Howard at carpentering, and soon put up a small house on Palm avenue. Howard has followed the same business, July, 1928.

Leo and wife returned to Ohio the following May, 1922 and soon purchased some lots in the Homecrest addition to Urbana, North Russell St., where he has built a nice home and is out of debt at this date.

At a public auction of school houses belonging to the township of Urbana, and no longer required since they had a new centralized school, I purchased for Carl what was known as the Hedges School House, six miles south of Urbana, for \$390.00 cash. This public sale was on July 21, 1917. After returning from the World War he concluded to begin remodelling the school house and ~~keeping~~ ^{preparing} it for a dwelling house, where he began keeping bachelor's hall, ~~where~~ ^{so} he could oversee what work was being done. He often came in his auto and took us out riding on Sunday afternoons, which we very much enjoyed. After his discharge from the army he soon found employment with the Urbana Ford Garage agency, and worked for them for some two years with Clyde Zerkle, the head machinist, who had been with the Ford people several years. Carl, being a good machinist was much appreciated. After his two year's employment with the Ford people, Mr. Zerkle concluded to change to the Chevrolet agency as demonstrator and salesman. In 1924 he and Carl decided to form a partnership of their own to repair autos for the public, and establish a successful garage repair service, having all they both could do until Mr. Zerkle health gave way in 1925, so he had to quit the shop. Carl felt much interest in his partner who had taught many things in their business and continued to evenly divide the income

he received for six months, until his partner's death in November, 1925. Carl is still engaged in the same work, having all he can do and gives good satisfaction.

"A SECOND AND THIRD TRIP TO CALIFORNIA".

As 1922 progressed we talked about going to California to live on account of its mild climate, with so much to see and enjoy. We were planning to dispose of our $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres as the house was not satisfactory, being three stories high, besides the basement, and wife found it hard to climb the stairs. There were many reasons why at our age we became dissatisfied with it for a home, but many attractions such as the beautiful grove surrounding the house made us wish to keep it. However we finally offered it for sale in the autumn of 1922 and it was sold to B. B. Packer; we gave possession Feb. 1st, 1923 and moved to West Reynolds street, until June 18th, of same year, when we started West.

Russell and Ethel were out of their school work shortly before the date of starting and were planning to go with us on our drive by way of Yellowstone Park, one of the world's greatest wonders. Our faithful Ford was again prepared and called into service for another drive to the West.

At this point in narrative I feel it only right and proper to confess now looking back over the five years since we sold the little $3\frac{1}{2}$ acre farm, that it was perhaps the greatest mistake of my life, for we were then nicely situated and doing well financially. Someone else

if he reads and ponders over my mistake may be helped to think twice and let well enough alone. I have already told of our former trip to California for the winter of 1920 and 1921 and the fine times we were having. While in Ohio the people were housed up trying to keep warm we were having the time of our lives with nothing to mar our happiness--kind friends, frequent picnics, beautiful scenery, all this and much more, in a temperature that was delightful. Who wouldn't be lured and be tempted to choose such surroundings as the very acme of earthly existence? To me at nearly four scores years it seemed just the thing to do. Yet one finds as he leaves his old associations and tries to conform to the new requirements there is much to think about and very frequently if such a move is made there will be much to regret. At ten o'clock A. M. June 18th, 1925 we started from Urbana and on to Springfield where we took the National pike, and on thru Richmond and Indianapolis, and out southwest of that city ten miles to Edwin and Margaret Mill's home where we had been kindly invited to spend the first night of our long journey, having travelled 155 miles. Here we were given a royal welcome and we much enjoyed their kind hospitality and pleasant surroundings, their broad acres and fine herd of Jersey cows. We were slow to leave them next morning for our conversation there was unison of thought on so many matters of discussion, that we felt there was a blending of spirit prevailing tho our acquaintance had been but brief. Incidentally I will say that since that time on June 25, 1926, our youngest

son, Russell and their only daughter Beulah, began to walk life's pathway together. At 8 A. M. on the morning of the 19th, we left the Hills home, going thru Plainfield and Crawfordsville then northwest to Danville, Ill., which we reached at 3 o'clock P. M., and on to a nice camping spot a little way out on an unused road about half way between Danville and Chicago, on a fine concrete highway. This was our first camp and we found it very pleasant. We reached Chicago next day at 1 o'clock P. M. and drove thru Michigan Avenue, among congested lines of autos, going four abreast each way and on out to Evanston about ten miles to our nephew, Irving Roberts home, where we were given a warm reception. We had never met Irving's wife and were glad for this opportunity to become acquainted with a person of such pleasing personality. We had a great visit with them. In the evening of our arrival Irving piloted us over parts of the city, showing us the residences of some of the wealthy class, the Armours and McCormicks. The next morning they came 30 miles with us toward Milwaukee. From Evanston on thru to Oskosh^h and beyond we made good time and found a nice camping place beside a stone quarry. We passed thru a thunderstorm during that day travelling 185 miles. On Friday we travelled on to Wisconsin Rapids, then north thru a little town called Marshfield, and a few miles beyond to our third camping place where the mosquitoes were fierce and hungry. On June 23rd we had a fair day until evening when we reached St. Paul, Minn. During the day we passed thru Chippaway Falls, and Anslair, both good

Wisconsin towns, and on to Hudson on the Wisconsin and Minnesota lines, where we crossed the Troy River on a tall bridge. When we reached St. Paul we crossed over the Mississippi River and camped on the west side in a fine auto tourist camp. There was a heavy storm after we had our tent set up but we were secure. Sunday the 24th came on thru Minneapolis and out 13 miles on a fine highway to Osseo, then on good pike thru Rockford to Buffalo on Lake of the same name. Here Mistress Emma Wooley, Victoris's sister, and the widow of the late Judge Wooley, has a beautiful home and two charming daughters who gave us a hearty welcome. Buffalo is the county seat of Wright County and has a population of 1700. It rained all night following Sunday. We stayed part of 24th and the next day having a fine visit with Emma as we used to call her, and her daughters Geraldine and Margaret. On June 26th we started on to Red Wood Falls, where Victoria's brother, Lincoln Hyatt and sister Bertha Martin lived. It was a clear cool day and very fine for riding. We started about 10 A. M. with Emma and her family accompanying us and arriving at 5:30 P. M. staying at the Martin residence in town where Bertha's daughter Helen lived. The distance travelled was 190 miles. Having yet a long distance before us we could not well stay here long, so we left the Martin home about 10 A. M. on the 27th for the West. Emma and her daughters going with us a few miles as our escorts, bidding them a parting farewell we passed thru Olivia, Granite Falls, and other small towns to

Madison where we found a fine auto camp ground for the night. The distance travelled for that day was 104 miles, 70 miles of which was thru rain, but as the road was gravel pike we motored along making good time. On next morning, June 28th, we left camp at 9 A. M. and came thru small towns to Ortonville and Big Stone City, near the state line of South Dakota. Then we motored on to Summit, over some pike road and 20 miles of bad dirt roads, the recent rains and the auto travel having made it almost impassable. The rest of the road was good thru Webster, Croft, and on to Aberdeen, the second largest town in the state. We found fine camp site here. We have passed thru much good country and plenty of native prairie with some fine scenery. 154 miles was the meter reading. There are many fine paved streets in Aberdeen and an appearance of thrift and enterprise. We left Aberdeen at 8 A. M., June 29th, and came thru several small towns, making good time for the day, 142 miles. We crossed the Missouri River on a ferry, 7 miles northwest of Maybridge, then travelled northwest 48 miles to McLaulin on an Indian reservation where we camped early because of a bad rain we run into about seven miles east which made the road so slippery we could hardly go farther that evening. On next day at 6:30 we came thru Hollister, part of the time thru rain so there was hard motoring. Came on thru Marmarth and six miles west on the trail where Herbert, our son, with his wife and six children lived, reaching his home at 7:30 P. M. We had come 194 miles, passing thru some bad

lands with beautiful scenery, different strata of rocks of beautiful colors and long narrow level summits. There were many autos on the Yellowstone trail on the way to the park and some coming from California to spend the summer in the east. Herbert was at that date, June 30, 1923, in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, having charge of a section as foreman west^{of} Harnarth with quite a gang of men. He was living in the southwest corner of North Dakota. We visited with them for a few days until after the 4th of July and had a great time with Herbert, Martha, the wife and the children. A happy family. He and Russell took some good hunts and we feasted and enjoyed the game their success had provided for us. On Wednesday, the 4th, all of us took a drive about 36 miles west to Ellie, near the eastern part of Montana, to a 4th of July celebration, or Rodeo, where we saw some broncho and other horses being ridden by expert riders and had a fine cutting. Then we came back as far as Baker City that evening where we camped sixteen miles west of Herbert's home, and on the Yellowstone Park trail. Herbert and family returned home, which seemed to us a sad parting, not knowing when we would meet again. We left Baker City at 7 A. M. and came thru Isma, Carey and on to Miles City, over very rolling country in Montana, and so came into the Yellowstone River Valley at Fallon and on the N. P. R. R. It was especially cheering to see trees growing, after so many miles of treeless territory, with not one in sight. Many clusters of

cottonwood trees were found along the river. Miles City was the largest of the day's travel of 198 miles. We came thru an irrigated section along the Yellowstone River where large quantities of alfalfa are grown and mosquitoes were plentiful and hungry. We were late in finding a safe place to camp as these murderous insects were trying to bleed us but we found fairly comfortable camping grounds at Hysham, Mont., a few miles east of Custer Battlefield, of Indian war fame of the '60's. The C.M. & St. P. Ry. enters the valley near Terry, and parallels the northern Pacific on the other side of the river to Miles City and beyond. The country outside the valley which is some three miles wide is a rough broken mountainous one with occasional cultivated spots where crops of corn, wheat, oats and speltz, show up good. Hundreds of horses were raised there in 1923, but were low in price and not profitable. Friday, 7/6/25, we started from camp at 7:15 and came that day to Big Timber Camp 165 miles just east of a town by the same name. The principal city passed thru on that day was Billings, quite a large one, and more like eastern cities, or any up-to-date towns with many asphalt paved streets and much business being done. It is in the wide part of the Yellowstone Valley, rich in the grain and alfalfa hay, and they have a complete system of irrigation. Crops were looking fine. The valley in the widest part, some 12 to 15 miles, and thickly populated. They are raising large acreage of sugar beets around Billings. Our camp that night was beautifully

located beside Boulder river, a tributary of Yellowstone, and in a fine forest of cottonwood trees, just outside the village of Big Timber. We were having a fine time, rather warm in the afternoon, but this beautiful stream of fine clear water made the situation perfect as a camp and sleep sweet to the tune of murmuring waters as they rolled over the boulders from which it takes its name. We were on the road next morning at 8:10 and came to Livingston along the river about 11 o'clock, where we laid in a good amount of food so as to be supplied at cheaper rates than could be found nearer or in Yellowstone park. Leaving Livingston we journeyed south 40 miles to the town of Gardiner which is near the north entrance to the park. As we were not expecting to leave by this entrance the authorities let us keep our guns but wired and sealed them so they could not be used and an entrance fee of \$7.50 was assessed to help pay the expenses of the government in maintaining roads and for paying men to look after and keep order. We arrived at the Park at 3 o'clock P. M. on 7/7/25. Our first impressions were, "its a beautiful place", and the scenery is grand and indescribable. The speedometer made the distance to the park from Urbana, Ohio, our starting point, 2250 miles. We first looked at Hot Springs, where boiling water with large quantities of mineral dissolved in it has built up large cones and beautiful falls where there are deposits of a variety of colors. We went on south about seven miles to a camp site in a pine forest where mosquitoes were again plentiful. This was called Willow Park camp ground. Sunday morning, July 8th, we

left Willow Park after observing the Sabbath until two P. M. and drove south to the grounds on Fire Hole River, a national camp and forest. We saw first several minor goysers, one named Constant, one Whirligig, one The Minute Man, and some mud and roaring ones. Hot water was boiling up almost everywhere in a forty acre lot. We looked at a crevice on the side of mountain where steam was roaring out of a whole, and boiling water also. A dangerous looking place. We saw also a stag passing at the foot of mountain, ~~who~~ ^{that} had well developed antlers. An 80-ft. fall of Gibbons River was in sight, and a fine display of pine groves was all along the river and mountain sides as well. On the road we passed Obsidian Cliffs, a volcanic section, where there were many signs of volcanic action, both past and present. It was a quite a cold night for July where we were, but snow was near, and the altitude 7,500 feet. We were off at 8 o'clock and on south to the Old Faithful Geyser where we saw many steaming pools and some beautifully colored small lakes of hot water. There was a fine boiling paint pot in the road some 50 feet in diameter. At Old Faithful Geyser we saw two upheavels of hot water and steam to over 100 feet. These occur every 65 minutes. Many small holes throw up water at short distances. There is a fine government hotel near Old Faithful and a good camp ground where we ate lunch. The geyser fields cover from 15 to 40 acres with steaming and boiling water here and there.

In the afternoon as we were passing thru splendid

natural forests of pine, we saw a bear and cub coming toward us. As we came nearer the cub shyed off into thick woods, but the mother seemed to be unafraid of autos and only moved over a little as we drove slowly along. Russell wished to get a snap shot picture but the bear came on up and sat down on its haunches as tho expecting something to eat, so Ethel handed out some candy and the bear came and ate it out of her hand. Finally it put its front feet on the running board of the auto, which seemed rather too friendly for comfort, as the motor was running Russell moved the machine forward a little, when she was glad to climb down. Some of the bears become so tame as tourists feed them cake and sweets of different kinds that sometimes they "hold-up" those passing thru the Park. This might be called Episode No. 1 for the day. Another account later when passing along side Yellowstone Lake, we found several places where water was coming up out of holes boiling hot. I took some hen's eggs from our lunch department, placed them in my handkerchief, tying the four corners with a stout string to a five foot pole lying near, then held the eggs in the boiling water for ten minutes and later at our dinner hour we found them well done, though with just a little sulphur taste.

Yellowstone Lake is the source of the river of the same name, and its very large lake. On leavin, the lake we saw an Elk. That evening we came several ^{miles} along the river out north and west side to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

where we camped in a fine grove, made a good fire and much enjoyed our location as we were not far from the river and near Crittenden Bridge; On the road between the camp and Lake Junction we passed over the Divide, where there is a long narrow lake from one end of which water flows into the Pacific and from the other into the Atlantic Ocean. The Lake was one-eighth of a mile wide and the height above sea level was 8,240 feet. At another place we passed, the altitude was 8,345 feet which was called the Continental Divide.

On July 10, 1923 we were still in camp at the Canyon of the Yellowstone River, being detained for repairs on a broken auto spring. So we went to the Canyon in the evening and saw a wonderful and indescribable sight. Yellowstone River flows thru the Canyon which is 2,000 feet wide and 1200 feet deep, of beautiful colors and many shades. Down among the lower craigs in the Canyon we saw an eagle's nest in which was still one eaglet. While preparing supper that night at camp, a large black bear came to us for food, but since it was so late we were glad to let him hurry away, which he seemed glad to do.

We have seen most of the principal objects of interest at Yellowstone Park, and yet there are many others, such as the Petrified Forest. However we have seen some of these forest at another point.

At 8:15 on the 11th we started from our camp coming south to Lake Junction and east to the eastern entrance through

the park where our guns were unsealed and we were free to leave. We saw many fine mountain streams and cataracts many hundred feet high, the water from the melting snows coming tumbling down, clear, cool, and refreshing to us on the lower level. Through Sylvan^{Pack} 8650 feet, in height, and a continental divide, we travelled and saw many such attractive sights as only nature can display. There was one turbid lake where many boiling springs were seen. We found the eastern part of Park more mountainous than the northern. We ate our lunch outside the part and in the afternoon passed through a gorge of volcanic rock cut through by the Shoeshone River. It was beautiful with its display of spires, crags, and colored rocks. On the road to Cody was a fine lake, largely artificial by damming the Shoeshone River at a narrow place in the Canyon; the dam is over 300 feet high; the water is used for irrigation; there is a large acreage devoted to crops. The road for some three miles runs through this part of the Canyon, is very winding and treacherous, made by blasting out the rocks on the sides. We came through several tunnels.

We arrived at Cody at 3 P. M. where we repaired the rear spring and camped for the night. We found we were 55 miles from the east entrance to the park and 28 more from our last camp the night before. We saw much snow on the mountains though it was July. Before leaving the park the government highway runs along the side of mountains and on one place the grade would be too steep to go down direct, so the road was built around in a circle passing under itself,

or tying a knot to get to the lower level. On July 12th we left the Cody camp at seven A. M., then thru Throybull, then south to Thermopolis, 139 miles to a fine camp among some cottonwood trees, off to one side of the main highway, which gave us a quiet place to rest and sleep. The Thermopolis camp had been too full of autos to make it pleasant for us so we came on here. Russell shot a prairie^{hen} and rabbit that morning so we feasted on these for a change. We ate our lunch at Worland, a thriving little village, with a camp and modern improvements. At Thermopolis we found in the camp ground all accessories including bath. This city has a large population with cement streets, and fine water. Most of this day's travel had been thru open prairie with only cactus and an occasional sage brush. So much of Wyoming is almost worthless from lack of water, even for grazing. The irrigated section and oil fields are the valuable portions and source of income. On 7/13/23 we came via. Birds Eye, a canyon road, and a bad rugged mountainous one, with some spring branches. After eating lunch at Shoshoniaburg, we came on a fine road to Casper, a large town with five oil refineries, asphalt streets, and much business. We saw beautiful scenery called Hell's Half Acre, for want of a better name.

I can hardly describe it but it is worth seeing. We camped at Casper that night. July 14th we came on from Casper, the oil town to near Cheyenne, the capitol. We passed thru Douglas, then south thru Wheatland, where much farm produce is raised by irrigation. It would be mostly a barren waste without water. Roads were good. About 30 miles north of

Châyenne we came to an impassable stream because of a "cloudburst" in the mountains. Water to about 3 feet in depth had just crossed the road and was rolling on down the hitherto dry bed. A man on horseback told us to follow him if we were in a hurry. He thought we could outrun the flood to a crossing and come back on the other side. We turned swiftly as possible while he started off at a lively gallop, and motioning us to follow, galloped down a rough prairie road, three quarters of a mile to a wire gate, opened it while on horseback, and threw it out of the way so we could follow, then on to a crossing of the stream which was then dry. We rushed after as fast as a Ford could travel on such rough roads, and over the creek bed about twenty five yards, before the water reached us - all a very exciting experience, that figuratively made our hair stand on end; for should one fail to climb the high grade on the far side of the creek there was very little chance, but to be carried down with the flood. But our "Faithful old Henry", that had been carrying us in safety for eight years, and had been across on another trail to California and back to Ohio, was not going to fail us now. Especially when driven by as careful a driver as Russell had proven himself to be in other testing times. We enjoyed the excitement of the race, while it was on, but felt somewhat unnerved as we more fully took in the situation. So we were many hours ahead by our quick detour, as no other tourist crossed on that route that afternoon. The quick decision of our pilot helped us very much, and I asked him what would be his charges for his assistance. He said there were no

charges as he was just having a little fun. His horse was covered with foam from the race. We surely appreciated his kindness for we would have been detained there but for his help. Ethel gave him a sack of candy which he seemed to enjoy. This little episode was of especial interest to mother and I as it took place on our wedding anniversary, July 14th, only one year before our golden wedding. Its true she did not have on her "old gray bonnet", "with the blue ribbons on it", and "I did not hitch old Dobbin to the shay", but we enjoyed the day and its adventures just the same. We found a nice dry place on a hill for a camp that night, near Cheyenne, with two other autos, and the next day went to the city and on south to Denver, 90 miles distant, crossing the state line on the way, and going thru Greeley, and a splendid farming section of irrigated country, with wheat, oats, sugar beets, and some corn, some almost ready ^{for the} sickle. This fine country with its crops so clean from weeds, and the tall heavy growth promised well for a paying crop to the owner. We arrived at sister Mary's at 4 P. M. where we were given a hearty welcome. We had a fine visit for three days and bid her goodbye in tears on the 18th of July, 1923 for the last time in this world, as she passed on about two years after we were there. Ethel visited her on her return trip, to Ohio, one year after our visit.

We left Denver at 9:15 A. M. and were at Colorado Springs by 1:30 where we bought lunch and drove out to the "Garden of the Gods," stopping on the way to eat our lunch.

the roads were fine all the way to Pueblo where we camped for the night. We saw much desert country on the way. From Pueblo to Trinidad, 44 miles, where we bought lunch we drove on the Raton Pass, 7, 888 foot elevation, and on 8 miles thru a thunderstorm into a fine mountain forest. There we made camp on the high Pass, at 2 P. M. and let it rain. We wrote some letters and cards to our friends, had a nice rest and were ready the next day for the next stage of the journey. July 20th, we started from Raton Pass Camp at 7 A. M., came south to Las Vegas, on the Santa Fe trail, followed the trail on west to Santa Fe, passing thru a mountain forest of cedar and pine, where at 4:30 we camped for the night, just in time to be housed from a heavy thunderstorm. We had travelled 144 miles, and enjoyed a night's rest. On 7/21/23 we came on to the capitol where we received letters from friends. We bought supplies and went south on the trail to Albuquerque and Las Lunas where we tried to camp, but were run out by flies. So we came on 20 miles, and camped in the open, a long ways from habitation. We saw large quantities of land showing former volcanic action. We passed on thru Gallop, a railroad town of importance on the Santa Fe road, thru several Indian towns, and camped in a forest 20 miles west of Gallop. There was much lava with much erosion on the road and fine mountain scenery. On July 23, 23 we started from camp about 8 A. M. and came to Holbrook, about 18 miles to the petrified forest, where we spent a few hours, then back

to Holbrook, and camped with some dozen others. It was a rather warm night but pleasant. We left Holbrook at seven in the morning and came on thru Winslow, and almost to Flagstaff where we turned seven miles to the Cliff dwellers old home. These have been described in another place. They were visited again that Ethel might see them.

Next day we came on thru Flagstaff and on to Williams where we went north to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona. Arrived there at 3 P. M. on 7/25/23. We found a nice location for camp in the government forest nearby. After setting up camp we went over near the government hotel where the Hopi Indians have a wigwam of Indian curios for sale. Near that building they have a small level space where the Indians give entertainments to tourists and hotel people. On the day we came they gave four dances that were very fine. The first was the Buffalo dance, second Eagle, third Butterfly and last a historic one representing rejoicing over enemies. The other three were religious dances, a prayer for rain and one for snow, but a large metal waiter was placed in a central place to receive a silver offering. No charges were made for entertainment. It was a great treat to us. Their peculiar dress of feathers and gaudy uniform and their devout manner of prayer was captivating. July 26th was spent around the Canyon as Ethel and Russell decided to go to the floor of the Canyon with a number of others. A guide with horses or mules for riding was the plan for those who wanted to go. They started about 8:30 A. M. and returned at 5 P. M., and said it was a great trip, and worth the price, \$6.65 each, including lunch at noon. My wife and I remained in camp and became acquainted

with some interesting characters, one a man who claimed to be the guide to Zane Grey, the noted writer and novelist when he was travelling around the Canyon. His name was Turner, a very companionable fellow, and good conversationalist. There was a Mr. & Mrs. Bremer of San Domingo, N. M. who were teachers in Indian schools and very interesting people. We also very unexpectedly found Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Craig and two other families of Urbana, Ohio. Dr. Craig and wife had been living for a year or more at Tusson, Ariz. for the benefit of his asthma trouble. Being greatly benefited and now going on west to the coast, and later to their old Urbana home. He had been our family physician at Urbana. Dr. Craig is now Mayor of the City of Urbana, being elected in 1926. We left this beautiful camping place, and our friends with regret, at 6 P. M. going back toward Williams, some 20 Miles. We camped for the night in a government forest where fuel was plentiful and surroundings all we could wish. We passed some fine, large, yellow pine timber on the road toward our camp.

July 27th we left this camp about 6 A. M. and ate lunch west of Williams six miles on the trail. Then we drove on till night to a camp ground at Kingman, a fine road making 179 miles from our last camp. On July 28th, we came on from Kingman thru Oatman, a mining town, and to Topoe, where we crossed the Colorado River into California and on thru Needles and other small towns, to Ludlow where we camped for

the night. It was a hot drive on the desert. On 7/29/23 we left our camp early and came to Dagget where we ate breakfast and drove on to Big Bear Lake, which we reached at 8 o'clock P. M. We found it a fine place to camp for a time beside a nice lake with large trees and good scenery. We had expected to meet Howard, Laura and Marian at the Lake, but they did not arrive until next morning. July 30th we were packing up ready to leave when we saw Howard's come driving along. There were warm salutations and greetings after our two year's separation. We decided to all move farther back in a fine forest of big pine trees off by ourselves, where we spent the rest of the day visiting and resting. It was a great day, very pleasant in temperature.

7/31/23 we started from the Lake about 8:30 coming via "The rim of the world", to San ^{Barnardino} ~~Barandino~~ over some fifty curves and some of the grandest mountain scenery I had yet seen. The roads were very dangerous, yet safe with careful driving and with the auto in good condition. We came thru Astoria and Pomona to Whittier, arriving about five P. M. The town surely looked good after so much desert experience. We spent the night at Howard's.

After resting and visiting a few days we moved into a cottage on the Lee, Allen lot, 430 N. Washington Ave. , buying what furniture we needed, and running around to show Ethel a good time, as it was her first visit to the Coast. But soon settled down to business getting ready to live in our own property, soon as possible. While staying with Howard and family on Magnolia Ave. for a few days I became much interested

in the northwest side of town as a place of residence and soon purchased a nicely located lot 50x141 ft. right in a lemon grove on North Commercial Ave. for \$1,500. Howard was building a house on an adjoining lot to sell so while the plasterers were doing their work for him building which required some days to dry ready for finishing, he and Russell and I began the cement forms for the foundation of our new home and a double garage 16x18 ft. and soon had quite a start on the building. By Sept. 4th, 1923 our new house was sufficiently ready to live in so we moved in on that date. Ethel had been employed for another year at Urbana, Ohio, in school work and Russel was going to Earlham College to complete his college course, so on Sept. 2nd, 1923, They bade us goodbye and started home via rail thru New Orleans. We were now only two in number in the home as we began in 1874, which to us seemed very lonely indeed, but the auto we had, provided a way to get around and often asked Howard to take the wheel for us on long drives. When we needed supplies from the stores we usually went over alone and took a little ride as well. We soon got a lawn started about the house and some garden planted. During the autumn Herbert and family decided to come out here also, so on Nov. 1st, 1923, they came driving thru from southwest N. Dakota, and lived with us and in the garage until Dec. 17th, when they moved to their own house in Fico, which was now sufficiently ready to move into., and where they are still living.

Near the end of 1924 mother's health had failed to such an extent that I had to stay close at home mostly to care for her and consequently perform the duties of housekeeper, doing the cooking and laundry work each week. Her affliction was in the form of creeping paralysis, which had affected her right arm and leg so that they were of very little use to her. She could not walk alone without holding to something to steady her in an upright position. She had several hard falls trying to walk alone, but fortunately no bones were broken. This began to be more noticeable in the early spring of 1925 and caused her to be practically a shut-in at home much of the time, only as she took rides with me or others in the auto. Auto-riding has always been a special source of pleasure to her, and she could ride in this way with less weariness than in many other ways. We had long talks of having a family gathering and celebration on our golden wedding anniversary which would occur on July 14th, 1924, but our children were scattered at that date in six states mostly in the east, so Ethel only planned to come from Ohio to Whittier and join with the two living here, Herbert and Howard, to help arrange for the occasion. Clarence and Stella were living in Maryland; Leo, Ethel and Carl in Ohio; Clinton in Michigan; Rachael in Pennsylvania; and Russell who had just graduated at Earlham College was in July attending summer school at Chicago University preparatory to teaching at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., but with Ethel's, Howard's, and Laura's, his efficient wife, who had been here longest everything moved along nicely and a fine social time was enjoyed

enjoyed together, there being about forty invited guests. Many valuable presents were brot or sent to us. Victoria's brother, W. G. Hiatt and wife, of San Fernando, and her brother-in-law, W. B. Thompson, and wife of Downey were among the guests. Old friends and acquaintances of college days came with their good wishes and remembrances of other days. It was indeed a happy time for us, who had trod the path together for a half century. Ethel remained with us until the early days of September, when she returned to Urbana, Ohio, for her school. While she was here we took many good auto rides over California roads, that she much enjoyed. On the 4th of July two auto loads of us went to Laguna Beach, for the day, some 50 miles south on the Coast. We had a fine time, a good dinner, and a good swim. We were very lonesome after Ethel's return to Ohio and did not see how we were to get along considering mother's poor health. We wrote to Ethel and to Stella in Maryland also, so they arranged for Stella to come here in August and see if she could better help in mother's care, than was possible for me to do. After being here for some months, and not finding employment and feeling the heat of the summer, very oppressive we decided to try going back to Ohio, as a change of climate and a visit to the children there, and see if benefit would come to mother in her affliction. So in October, 1925, near the limit of Stella's round-trip ticket, she, mother, and I started for Urbana, Ohio, where we arrived on the 31st, and were met at the train by our children and given a hearty greeting and welcome.

We lived a few days with Ethel at her rooms on South Main St., until we rented property on Washington Ave. in the first block where we lived for thirteen months, among some very kind neighbors. In the summer following our arrival we had a very fine garden of beans, potatoes, tomatoes and radishes, and a heavy crop of Concord Grapes on two arbors. The people there told me they had winter snows almost all of October, so there was no corn gathered except for immediate use for feeding hogs that were being fattened. Rain or snow continued quite frequently so that much of the corn was not gathered until the spring of 1926. That spring was a long one and crops were late being planted. Mother and I lived alone on Washington Ave. after Stella returned to Maryland on January 6th until May, some weeks before Ethel's school was out for the year, when she came to live with us again until we left for the west on Dec. 4th, 1926. During the summer of 1926, mother was growing gradually weaker and more helpless so she had to be constantly helped to move about. We had a very wet season during the greater part of 1926, very similar to 1875, as I well remember, when the wheat and oats were so badly damaged. There was much loss to the farmers in 1926 because of sprouted and spoiled grain in the shock, and in many places the stock were turned into the grain fields/^{for} what was left. Mother had loved the sunshine ever since I had known her and longed for it during the cloudy, rainy season of 1926. Leo and Carl were very thoughtful and kind to give mother an outing with the ir

closed cars as often as possible and Carl especially took us on several long drives in his new Oldsmobile Sedan, which we much enjoyed. During the summer Ethel purchased a Ford coupe so she might give her mother the auto rides when she felt like riding. She had taken her to the doctor for examination at different times and procured medicine for her so that for more than two years we have been giving medicine, with no apparent benefit. In going back to California in December '26, Ethel came to Chicago with us. With the modern improvements of a wheel chair at transfers and a compartment all your own and strictly private we had nothing more to be desired. It was a sad parting for father and mother to say "goodbye" to one who had been so faithful in her kindness in ministering to our needs in so many ways. Not only during the 13 months we were together at Urbana, but all her life has been one of self-denial that others might be helped. We arrived at Pico, Calif. at 2 P. M. on the third day after leaving Urbana, or on the 7th of December, 1926. On leaving the train we found Rachael and Laura with an auto ready to take us to Laura's home until we had prepared our own with proper furniture. We found the children had already prepared the house and partly furnished it so on the next day while mother was at Rachael's home in Whittier, Rachael and I, during a heavy rainstorm, bought the remaining necessary equipment and on the following day, Dec. 9th,

began living in our own home. We found some strawberries in the patch awaiting us, also some tomatoes on the vine.

I am aware these notes and remembrances of the past will seem straggling and incomplete in many instances, but I have tried faithfully in any statement or description not to exaggerate or go beyond the truth.

THE WRITER, 1926.

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Since the above was written, we continued to live at Whittier until the Summer of 1928, when my strength was failing because of age, and my wife becoming more helpless. Our daughters, Stella and Ethel, wrote for us to come to Urbana, where the latter was teaching, and where they could give her special care and attention, which we decided to do starting July 15th and arriving in evening of third day July 18th, 1928. Here they have given her every attention possible with wheel chair and auto rides which she so much enjoys.

W. W. T. - Mar. 21st, 1929.

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BRIEF SKETCH OF THE CHILDREN BORN TO WILLIAM
AND VICTORIA THORNBURG, NEAR NEW LEXINGTON,
NOW HIGHLAND, OHIO.

CLARENCE E. THORNBURG.

Clarence E., the eldest, born January 24, 1876, grew to be a strong healthy man, and was a great help on the farm in many ways. He was handy with tools, and as usual with older members of a family had to take responsibility when quite young.

His pleasant personality won him many friends, socially or in his after business life. He took a short course at Ohio State University in dairy lines and was given places of responsibility by the authorities.

He continued with the family until we moved to Jonesboro in 1898, and had been working for some months with his Uncle, W. D. Green, as a carpenter where he learned the use of tools and he and Arthur, his brother, in the autumn of '98 drove thru to Jonesboro and built a large Greenhouse for winter gardening on a large scale on a farm of 25 acres we had leased for five years. The family moved there on Thanksgiving Day in November where he assisted two years in garden work, then accompanied us to Oklahoma, staying for a few months when he returned to Indiana to assist Wm. Andrews in threshing and bailing work.

On September 3rd, 1902, he married Beda May Arnett of the same community, and they began housekeeping at the Baldwin house, but later bought property in Jonesboro for a home, at which time he began working in an Edge Tool factory, where he continued for several months, when they rented a farm and began farm life as a

business, and were very successful. After a few years of farming in Indiana they rented what was known as the Lowden farm near Pickeraltown, Logan County, Ohio, where they lived two years. Then they moved to a farm rented of Mr. P. E. Boisen, of Urbana, Ohio, out five miles near the Township Centralized School, where they lived two years, when his wife, Beda, who had been failing in health, died, and Stella began living in the family to care for the six motherless children and keep them together in the home. She continued to care for the home interests of Clarence and family for nine years, when Clarence and Amy Essman, a widow of Urbana, Ohio, married in 1925, and are now living on a farm 23 miles southeast of Washington D. C.

Clarence's eldest daughter, Mary Inez, after a year at Earlham College, married Earnest R. Heave, a graduate of Earlham, in July 1926, and they now live at Hughesville, Maryland. They now (1929) have a son, Allen J., and daughter, Hazel, born to them, making the writer a great grand sire. Bernard, (lately married), Virgil, and Carolyn are graduates of the Baden High School of the County, and Willis and Marvin undergraduates. They are a very interesting family and enjoy making frequent auto runs to the National Capital.

MARY STELLA THORNBURG.

Mary Stella was the first girl born in the family September 5th, 1877, at the old home, near Highland, Ohio. She was a faithful, conscientious girl, and when she grew to womanhood she had sought and found Christ as a personal Saviour. At an early age, after completing the branches of study in the common schools of that day, she attended the Union High School of New Lexington, Highland County, until her graduation with a class at that date - 1897.

Being the first girl in the family great responsibility rested on her along with her mother, in the care of the home, and she proved an adept in that line of work. In the various moves made by the family, she was careful in forming acquaintances in the new neighborhoods in which we lived. When we left Highland County, Ohio, and moved to Jonesboro, Indiana, in 1898, she had begun to teach in a common school in our home district, and remained to complete her work, but joined us the following Spring. We were strangers to all but a very few people in that new home, so our family, then large, had to form new associations, which was an important consideration. She, with the older members of the family, became interested attenders of the North Grove and Jonesboro Friends meeting until we left that neighborhood for Oklahoma, where we lived a year, during which she taught school and the family raised corn and cotton. On returning North we lived several months at Unionville, Ohio. (I being employed as foreman on a farm which called for the family help in farm and dairy work). This was an enlightened community and Stella and the older members of family found pleasant associations.

Our next move was to near Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where we had purchased a farm of 88 acres in Summit County. Here Stella taught school for a few years until we sold the farm and moved to Logan County, Ohio, near Pickeraltown in 1911, where she continued her help in the home. We lived in Logan County one year, and then bought a splendid farm in Champaign County, near Urbana, Ohio, moving there March 1st, 1912.

Stella continued with us until 1916, when she accompanied her brother Clarence to Florida to help care for his family, as stated on page 91. She remained with the family until Clarence married again in 1925, then found a position in "Willcrest Orphanage" in Washington, D. C., remaining there until August 31, 1928, when she came to Urbana, Ohio, where she now resides.

EVANGELINE THORNTON.

The second daughter, Evangeline, was only permitted to remain to brighten the home with her presence for fourteen months. She was 'a precious little one' and much missed by father and mother.

BENNIE ARTHUR CHOLMBURG.

Bennie Arthur, the fourth member of the family, was born September 27, 1880. His life was one of affliction after his seventh year, when he met with an accident which caused curvature of the spine and required several years treatment by plaster jackets and supports to overcome. This very much impaired his health and made the duration of his life one of uncertainty.

He was blessed with a very pleasant personality which drew to him many friends. He had a good business head and was very useful in looking after business matters for the family as he advanced in years. Being strictly honest, he had the confidence of those with whom he did business. We were living at Jonesboro, Indiana, at the time of Arthur's death in 1904. Some months before he had sought and found his Saviour at a revival meeting at North Grove, near Jonesboro, after some hours of struggle and earnest prayer at an altar. His conversion was clear and bright, and had great influence over his associates, as he was then of the mature age of 24 years.

His death came suddenly and in a peculiar manner. A cousin from Ohio, who had come to visit him for a few days, was wanting to see how the gas engine that did the pumping of oil on about one dozen oil wells in the neighborhood could do the work. This cousin and Arthur went over that evening, December 27, 1904, to investigate. Our collie dog, a favorite of Arthurs, followed along to the engine house. As the men had gone to supper, they went inside and were looking at the action of the engine, when the dog passed under a fast revolving horizontal shaft about 2½ inches in diameter, and about six inches from a heavy timber three inches in thickness. In some way the long

silken hair of the dog became wound around the shaft, and was carrying the animal with it. At his cry, Arthur ran to extricate him, and by some way unknown to us his overcoat was caught and he was wound in also, instantly crushing out his life. Then for some unknown cause the engine stopped. His sudden passing was a great shock to the community as he was universally loved.

LEO W. THOMBURG.

Leo W., the fifth member of the family was born August 19, 1882, and is now living in Urbana, Ohio. He was married to Beulah Barnett on September 17, 1921. In childhood Leo was a strong, wide-awake boy, ready to do his part in every line of work. He continued a member of the family longer than any of the boys before leaving and setting up a home of his own. He developed into strong, healthy manhood, of genial-pleasant temperament, always thoughtful of how he might help along in the work of his home.

Soon after his married life began, he sought and found a Christian experience that has been a blessing to his home and to those with whom he comes in contact. He has the confidence of his associates in the Friends Church, who have chosen him to the position of Elder, and is a devout christian man. His wife also joins him, setting up a family altar for daily prayer.

In 1921, Leo and wife, with Howards, moved to California where they remained for several months but returned to Ohio in May 1922 and bought some lots in the "Homecrest" Addition to Urbana on North Fussell Street, where they now (1923) have a nice home. They are both deeply interested in christian work. Two children have been born to them, Bettie May and Paul Fussell.

ANNIE ETHEL THORNBURG.

Annie Ethel was born February 27th, 1884, and is living with us at the present date (November 11, 1928). She much enjoys her chosen vocation of school teaching, having begun the year following her graduation from the High School of Jonesboro, Indiana, in 1904 where we were then living. She taught her first school at that place in 1905, and has been teaching each year since, now having a life certificate from Ohio State Authorities. She has attended some mid-summer schools, further qualifying her for her work. Her school work since 1912 has been in Champaign County, Ohio, in common schools until a Centralized School was established, where she taught some years. Since then, she has taught in Urbana Ward Schools.

She is a devout Christian, takes great interest in church work, and has had a class in Sunday School since 1912. She lives a practical christian life, exemplifying her life by her works of Charity and love.

Her life has been one of self-denial for others, which will have its reward.

HERBERT MILLS THORNBURG.

Herbert Mills, the seventh child, was born January 25, 1886, and lived with us until 1904, when he began working at an Edge Tool Factory in Gas City, Indiana. After two years, he came to us at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, to make his home for a time. He did some work at Barberton, 17 miles from home, where he and Leo worked in a foundry until 1907. Then he went West to North Dakota and helped his cousin, Oscar Thompson, in a sub-Experiment Station at Edgerly, where he remained for two years.

Then he began work as fireman on the Northern Pacific Railroad, partly in Montana, and finally left that work and entered a Homestead of 320 acres, located 17 miles North of Terry on that Railroad. While there he married Martha Boer, a fine woman, who had been living in St. Paul, Minnesota, but came to visit a sister in Montana. She had entered a Homestead near her sister, seven miles from Herbert's claim. They afterwards disposed of all their holdings because of so many dry years and no water for irrigation. They then moved to southwest part of North Dakota, where he was appointed a section foreman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, near Marmarth, where they lived two years.

In October 1923, they gave that up and went on West to California by auto with their six children, going via Portland, Oregon, and on Coast Boulevard to Thittier, Southern California, arriving Nov. 1, 1923. They now live at Tico, a small village on the San Gabriel River, near Thittier. They have a nice home, and the children have day and Sunday School privileges, which they did not enjoy in Montana. The children are taught carefully by the parents by example and precept, as they both take great interest in church work at Montebello, where they belong. Each of them is an officer in the Church. The children's

names are Arthur and May - twins, the oldest, then Roy, Grace, Edward, Irvin, Louise, and Leo. The two latter have been born since going to California. Herbert has been carpentering since going there, and is good in finishing work.

RICHARD CLINTON THOMBERG.

Richard Clinton, the eighth born in the family, was born March 27, 1888, and lived at home until his graduation from the Akron, Ohio, High School, in 1909. Then he went to finish his school work at Ann Arbor, Michigan, University. After attending college there for two years, he took up insurance and an agency for book selling in Michigan, making headquarters at Lansing. After trying that line of work for a few years he went into the brokerage business, borrowing capital and making short loans at a much higher interest, which has proved a profitable business in Detroit and other Michigan cities, where short loans are in demand.

One thing that should be noted in his Akron, Ohio, school work was his triumph in an Oratorical Contest between the Senior Classes of Akron and Canton, Ohio, High Schools at the time of his graduation in 1909. The Class from Akron went to meet the Canton Class for Contests, and Richard Clinton won as orator, amid great rejoicing. He has since shown much ability as a public speaker.

In 1919, he married Charlotte Finch (born in 1893). Her parents then were living in Lansing. After marriage they lived in Detroit several years, he following the brokerage business. Charlotte's parents were living in Lansing, the Capital, and when her mother became afflicted they moved there so she could help care for her invalid mother. To Richard and Charlotte was born August 20, 1927, a daughter, Barbara Lou. Charlotte's mother has recently passed on, in August 1928.

RACHEL MAY THOMBSBULG.

On January 26, 1890, was born a daughter, Rachel May, being the ninth child. She attended the common school at the various places where we lived and after examination was admitted to the high school. She completed a four year course of study at the High School at Akron, Ohio, graduating in 1909. She then taught a few years, but decided to take a business course at Moore's Business College, Urbana, Ohio, where she graduated. She became an expert stenographer and typist, and was given a position with the Troy Wagon Company, of Troy, Ohio. After two years with them, this Company chose her to go to Washington, D. C. as their stenographer and typist in Government work, the Company having received a million dollar order for trailers to supply the need in the World War. After the close of the War, the Troy Company gave her a recommendation to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which was then needing more help, and she was given a position as Secretary to the First Assistant Secretary of the Department. There she remained until December 1922, when she married Herbert J. Darrow, then in Government employ at Washington, D. C. Soon afterwards they moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they began housekeeping, and where he found work similar to his Government job - making balls and races for ball-bearing machinery. They lived at Philadelphia two years, then moved to Whittier, California, in December 1924, where Herbert secured a good position at a liberal sum per month.

While at Philadelphia, Chester, a genial brilliant boy was born to them, and in December 1924, a second son, Richard, was born. He too has developed into a fine young fellow by July 1928, when we

last saw him.

Rachel showed great interest in her invalid mother, then living in California. She usually came two or three times a week in her auto and took her riding, and showed her thoughtfulness in so many ways. She showed her sweet christian spirit in more ways than can be told here.

CHARLES H. THORNBURG.

Charles H. Thornburg was born April 19, 1892, and is now living six miles south of Urbana, Ohio, (1928) in a beautiful country home, having married in the same neighborhood Miss Elizabeth Fee. His wife is an excellent housekeeper and home maker, knows how to prepare the delicacies for her table all so much enjoy, and their hospitality is well known to all.

They were married December 31st, 1922, and seem well satisfied with each other. Each has a good education, and "Carl", as we usually call him, is doing a good business in auto repair work. Being a natural machinist and an accommodating workman, he has all he can do. From his earliest life on the farm he was a willing helper and dependable in any line he undertook. He remained at home some years after he became of age, and engaged for a few years in the chicken business, as a side line for himself.

In 1917, when the World War was in progress and the first draft was ordered, he was numbered among the eligible persons liable to be drafted, so he decided to volunteer, and chose the Hospital Corps. He was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, where he was soon made a Ward Master, as he was an excellent nurse and his work much appreciated by the surgeons. During the prevalence of the "flu" among the soldiers at the close of the war in 1918, he had charge of 100 patients at one time in his ward. He received his final discharge from the service in 1919, several months after hostilities had ceased, as his services were still needed, the Adjutant General wrote me, since there were many sick in the Camp.

When finally released he soon began as an auto machinist for the Ford people in Urbana, Ohio. After two years service for that Company, he with a partner, Clyde Zirkle, began repairing autos independently, which continued until Mr. Zirkle's death in 1926. Carl has since conducted the work alone. He repairs all small cars and many of the larger machines also, as many prefer his careful work. He is very generally liked and conducts the business to the limit of his strength. He owns an Oldsmobile six-cylinder standard sedan, in which they much enjoy taking long drives over the good roads of Ohio and Indiana, often taking his invalid mother while she was able to take long drives.

HOWARD PAUL THORNBURG.

Howard Paul was the eleventh child that came into the family, born October 21, 1893. There were older boys at the home to take care of the work, so as he was growing to manhood he was permitted to attend the high school course at Urbana, Ohio, near where we then lived, and where he graduated with high honors in 1916. He afterwards taught two years in country schools.

He was married on Thanksgiving Day 1916, to Laura M. Essman, of Urbana. They lived some months on West Ward Street while he was teaching school. They then moved to Florida and bought the relinquishment of a claim belonging to a homesteader who had built a nice house, and wished to sell, so they moved in to try their fortune in that land of promise. This claim of 160 acres was a few miles south of Fort Myers. After a trial of the fertility of the soil they became discouraged, sold to another party, and moved north to Baltimore, Maryland. While in Florida Howard taught a term of school. He was drafted by the Government during the World War, but was excused from military service because of dependents, a child having been born to them.

After moving to Baltimore, Howard worked at carpentry for two years, building wharves on Chesapeake Bay. In 1919, they decided to move back to Urbana, Ohio, where he found employment at The Howard Paper Company for about two years. In September 1922, they with Leo and wife, who had just married, moved to Pittier, California, where Howards are still living in 1923. Two children were born to them before going west, Marian early in 1918, and Victoria in 1920. Marian, now 10 years old, is a fine, bright, talented girl. Victoria, a very lovable character, who died

when about three years old, was buried in the Whittier Heights Cemetery. Howard and Laura are influential members of the Whittier Friends Church, he being an Elder. A third daughter was born to them in 1927, named Ruth Pauline. He has been carpentering since living in the West and has built several houses. He has a sturdy christian character, and is much loved and trusted by all who know him.

RUSSELL WRIGHT THORNBURG.

Russell Wright Thornburg, the twelfth and last of the children, was born February 7th, 1897, in a new home where my brother Milton now lives, one mile northwest of Highland, Ohio. He has always shown a sunny disposition and some of the children refer to him as "Sunny Jim". He attended the high school of Urbana, Ohio, where he graduated in 1917. He has since taken a four year course at Earlham College, Indiana, graduating in 1924. He then taught at Oakwood School, Poughkeepsie, New York, for three years, leaving there in June 1928.

On June 25, 1926, Russell was married to Beulah Elizabeth Mills, born September 28, 1902. Her parents, Edwin S. and Margaret C. Mills, of near Indianapolis, Indiana, are an influential family in their community. Russell, Beulah and her brother, Sumner, have each been overseas in the Friends Service work, she, as a nurse, for two years since the war, and the others in reconstruction work for 2½ years while the war was still in progress.

Beulah graduated from Earlham in the same class as her husband. Russell can be classed as a good auto driver since he has several times crossed the continent, the longest continued drive being in 1923, when four of us went over the Yellowstone Trail to Whittier, California, a distance of 4700 miles. He has always been much at home with an auto, and has seemed to love California and the mountains, so during the summer of 1928 since completing his third year at Oakwood School, where his wife was with him for the year 1926-7, they came west to visit their people in Ohio and Indiana, and have trekked on thru Yellowstone Park, north thru

Glacier Canyon, and on to Newberg, Oregon, where they took a look at future prospects, but concluded to go south to Whittier, California, in the autumn of 1928.

We have great expectations from their activities in life, as we feel sure they are well qualified to help give the world the "Mighty Uplift" it is needing today, along with the newly elected President, Herbert Hoover.

A P P E N D I X.RUSSELL AND BEULAH SEEING NEW ENGLAND.

We had always heard about the yankees, but never had visited his homeland. Before we got under way it had started to rain. Not a downpour, but one of these soft oosy kinds that remind you of a man sitting down in an easy chair ready for a long occupation. Before we had gone three miles we put on the southward curtains and had to keep them on all the rest of the day. It rained and dripped all day long. Fortunately, the roads were fine so we rambled right along minding the rain not at all.

We had something on Moses right from the first- we went thru Canaan. No corn, wine, milk or honey were visible, however. We passed thru Connecticut quickly, being impressed with such sights as- good roads thru the rolling Berkshire Hills, a sow with seven pigs, rain, high priced gas, and Hartford, the capital, being engaged in raising both preachers and tobacco.

Next, we took about an hour to cross that huge State- Rhode Island. Providence, the capital, with appopulation of over 200,000, almost covered the State. We headed for Plymouth, Mass., next, but decided to camp about twelve miles out in a fine pine grove. 218 miles.

Next morning, before the world became thronged, we looked over the landing grounds of the Pilgrims. A big statue has been erected in their honor, and various other indications of their past presence. The names of all passengers on the Mayflower were engraved on the monument. I lost all hope of having any close relatives on the old boat for no Thornburg or Wright or any other of the connections known to me appeared there-on. The Rock is certainly a small one. Not more than three Pilgrims could have stepped on it at a time. It is well protected from the vandal hand of the souvenir hunting tourist, as it lies there in its cage awash with the waves of Cape Cod Bay.

Next we went to "Bosting". We were very much impressed with Boston. The biggest impressions came up from below. Boston has solid streets, they are made of cobble stone. Now! Crooked streets, with blocks averaging about a building in length in the center of town. We were bound to see the elephant if he was to be seen, so after revolving around and around looking vainly for street signs, we looked upon the Old South Church, featuring in Paul Revere's ride, I believe, saw the little old State House, set out in the open all by itself, and lastly we charged up Bunker Hill. Almost drove into the State prison in getting there, but finally got up to the top where a tall monument resembling that of Washington's, was found. Must have been a good place to fortify. Sorry not to have passed the night there so as to check up on the old story of the grammatical owls. We attended Harvard University from the machine, but it looked so crowded we passed on.

We next cut across a piece of New Hampshire, then entered Maine. We had entered five new States within two days. They all seemed the same color to us, so the fellow who made the map must have been wrong. Perhaps the most characteristic thing of the northern New England, was found in the farm houses, many of which were built so that all the - what otherwise would be separate buildings, outhouses and barn, were connected. They were one continuous structure. The main reason for this being to enable the occupants to go from one to another in the winter without digging a tunnel or canyon thru the deep snow. The people to whom we talked had much of the English accent, one familiar example being the pronounciation of idea as idear. The friend with whom we stopped for a night in Portland, Me., calls Beulah - Beular.

In Portland we climbed a lighthouse looking out over the very fine bay they have, showing up well the extremely rocky coast. The light house itself was quite interesting. Then we looked over the bay from another high point that showed up the 365 islands quite well. We visited Longfellow's home looking over the many old articles used by him and his folks. It certainly is a quiet, unobstrusive little three-story house among crowding, rushing neighbors.

As we started westward, we traveled thru the Maine forest and it was an attractive road. We passed many lakes and were well into the White Mts. of New Hampshire-Vermont by nightfall. These mountains are more like the Rockies than any I have seen here in the East. Many mt. sides are bare rock, being so steep that sliding rocks and avalanches of snow keep the vegetation cleared away. The rock structure is all granite. Incidentally we had soft water all thru this region. The roads were fine Macadam (sh.) with a nice grade all the time. The trees of a thick forest of evergreen and maple almost came together in an arch over our heads. We camped in a public camp in between high ranges that looked like they had been rounded off by a masons trowl with vegetation scraped off clean. It was in a large clearing and the sensation, as we came out into it from the dark woods, was quite sharp.

After a comfortable nap there and a wash in the clearest and coolest of mountain waters, we headed on thru the Franconia Notch, a gap and divide of the main range. Our next objective was the "Old Man of The Mountains", as the Great Stone Face is called by the people of N. H. We looked all over the side of the mountain where we thought the face must be, expecting to see the image of a great face upon the rock, but in vain. Then stopping at a cabin where they said the best view could be had, we saw it at once as the profile of a very strong determined face high up on the mountain much smaller than we had expected. It certainly was impressive to see that very perfect profile of a face there. It grew in character as you looked at it. Daniel Webster caught the spirit of the picture and wrote these words that this cabin has so well placed on a souvenir --

"Men hang out their signs indicative of their respective trades-Shoemakers hang out a gigantic shoe; jewelers a monster watch; even the dentist hangs out a gold tooth; but up in

the Franconia Mountains God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that in New England He makes men."

We next crossed the Green Mountains of Vermont, much smaller features, and green as the name implies. Everywhere granite quarries were to be seen. Farther south, I understand, great marble quarries are located. We camped near Burlington, home of Ethan Allen, that night, then ferried across Lake Champlaine next morning. Burlington is about half way up the lake.

Our next stunt was to climb Mt. Marcy, the highest mt. in the Adirondacks, and highest point in New York State. We camped on the side of the mt., upon six inches of balsam boughs but in a world peopled with one of nature's apparent mistakes ---- - mosquitoes and little plunks, they are called. You can't see the plunks till you feel them (which you sure do), are very small. We had made a mosquito canopy of netting to ward off such varments but the plunks had free access. What joy it was tho to laugh in derision at those big mosquitoes that measured an inch more or less as they sat four inches above our noses trying vainly to stick us. Remember those big gallinipers? Down in Okla. that are reported to have run off with a copper kettle that covered a man? Well, these were descendants of those. We found it very easy to wake up next morning since these critters prevented much sleep anyway. Guess they have read Shakespear where he said - "What hath night to do with sleep." So we got up at five and got an early start. It was steep upgrade, requiring frequent stops for rest. We made the three miles to the top in four hours. He had on a white cap before we reached there but by the time we got to the top it was about noon and the clouds had mostly lifted higher. Some came around us however making it rather cool after the warm climb. Away on every side stretched the mts. peak upon peak, clothed in a bluish haze, shining lakes nestled down at the base of the peaks and quiet was over all. It was an uplifting moment. No place for crooks for a man would have to be pretty far gone to stand there and feel anything but his own smallness, on the one hand and the presence of his Creator on the other. The sight tells its own story - it is hard for mere man to try to tell it.

The walk down was much easier and quicker. We carried our packs clear to the machine since we did not wish to spend another night being plunked. That made rather a hard days work since we had walked three miles up steep grade and nine miles down grade, all in one day, the last six miles being with our packs. We were ready to stop.

The next day we visited Crown Point and Ticonderoga on Lake Champlaine. These points have quite a place in history I believe, and their remains are fairly well preserved. We camped by Lake George, one of the largest and most popular of New York's lakes, that night. It was the first Big public camp grounds we had been in and it was full. It was also the first big camp grounds, filled, that Beulah had ever camped in. It reminded me of many of our western camps except that many of these people had come to stay several days, right there. Was well equipped.

We headed for home the next day passing thru still other historical places. Glens Falls, has Cooper's Cave, the cave told of in The Last of The Mohicans. The road goes thru the battle grounds of Burgoyne and the colonials, where the former was defeated. Many placards along the way tell of points of this battle.

Thus endith my disertation. We took eight days, went 961 miles, made an average of 28 miles to the gallon of gas, spent \$30.00 including souvenirs, got many bites, many good pictures, and had a bully good time.

With love,

Russell & Beulah.

John Thornbury, knight of Thornborough, Yorkshire. His son -

William Thornbury, Knight married Anne Maulever, dau. of Richard
Maulever and a dau. of Sir John
Their son - Sturley, Knight. 1300.

William Thornbury, Knight for the	m.	Katherine Hilton, dau. of William
shire of Westmoreland 1374.		Hilton Esq. about 1365.
Their son -		

William Thornbury, Knight of Shire m. Elizabeth Booth, dau. of Matthew
of Westmoreland 1394, 1396, 1398 Booth.
Their son -

William Thornbury
 Their son - m. Elizabeth Broughton, dau. of
 Thomas Broughton, about 1460.

William Thornbury m. Thomasin Bellingham, dau. of
 Robert Bellingham of Burneside.
Their son - She died Aug. 16, 1582.

Thomas Thornbury, born 1596, emigrant to Virginia 1616, Burgess of Maryland 1649, Burgess of Virginia 1653, etc.
Ancestor of about 90% of the Thornbury, Thornborough, Thornburgh, Thornberry families in America.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) D. L. Thornbury
Oakland, California, March 16th, 1928

Corrected by
Hinschaw's genealogy

(Record furnished by D. L. Thornbury,
1916 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.)

Family Number 7.

Edward Thornborough or Thornbury. (brother of Thomas Thornbury, last name given on "Pedigree 50") Wife's name Jean (Unknown surname). He had land in Chrisitana Hundred, Newcastle County, Delaware. He died at Lancaster (Warwick Township) Pennsylvania; will dated February 20, 1734; proved Dec. 20, 1734. His wife was then alive. Their children:

1. George Thornborough was of age; was appointed executor, and he appears in the census of 1790, in North Carolina. Name of wife not known. There were probably children, from census statement. Chances are that he died a bachelor, that George in census was a nephew.
2. John Thornborough
3. Jean Thornborough
4. William Thornborough; he married Martha appears in census; went to North Carolina before 1751; was probably dead before 1790; and it was his wife, Martha, who appears in the census. ~~with-five-dependents~~ He had children:
 1. Son William, who appears in census with five dependents.
 2. Daughter Martha, who in 1793 married Jacob Jackson. George of the census is probably a son. A daughter, Lydia, married Joseph T. in 1812.

OK. ✓ 5. Joseph Thornborough removed to Guilford County, N. C., and appears in the census of 1790. He married Ann. ~~from field~~

1. Jane B. 1754, d. 1763

2. Edward b. 1757, who married Phoebe (d. 1801) m. 2nd 12. 1. 1792

1. Sarah b. 1780

6. Joseph 1789

2. Ann 1782

7. Phoebe 1791 1792 19-1-1802

3. Elizabeth 1783

8. Jane 1795

4. Mary Margaret 1785

9. Edward 1798

5. Nathan 1787

10. Jacob 1801

3. Joseph b. 1759; married 1782 Rachael Brown.

1. William 1782

5. Joel 1789

2. John 1784

6. Isaac 1793 1792

3. Joseph 1786

7. Hannah 1795

4. Edward 1788

This family came from N.C. in 1800 and Settled in Highland county, O.

4. Ann, b. 1761. m. Joseph Haggate, 5/15/1784

5. Mary, b. 1764. m. William Hiatt 2/11/1784

6. Margaret, b. 1767. m. Stephen Haggate, 2. 21. 1786

7. Elizabeth, b. 1769. 7-6-1773. m. Hiram Haggate 12/21/1773

✓ 8. Isaac, b. 1773, married 1790 Rachael Hadson. 1/12/1792

6. Margaret

7. Thomas Thornborough, m. March 29, 1741, Abigail Brown, daughter of James Brown; she died 1780. They removed to Guilford County, N.C. before 1751. He died 1787. 1797

Family Number 7. continued.

(Thomas Thornborough)

1. Joseph, b. 1741, married first ^{wellmet} Wellmet Beeson, and had
 1. William 1764 d. 1800.
 2. Thomas 1767
 3. Richard 1770 The mother died 1775.
 Married second Rebecca Morgan, widow of Wm. Morgan, 1778.
 1. Wellmet 1778 ¹⁷⁶⁰⁻¹⁸¹⁴ 4. Azineh 1786 d. 1790
 2. Morgan 1781 5. Abigail 1788
 3. Joseph 1783-1785
 2. Thomas, b. 1743, in census 1790.
 3. James, b. 1745, in census 1790. d. 8/9/1814 m. Mary
 4. Sarah, b. 1747. ^{Heard from letter 1793}
 5. Elizabeth, b. 1749. ¹⁷⁴⁸
 6. Susanna, b. 1751.
 7. Hannah, b. 1754, d. 1779.
 8. Abigail, b. 1756.
 9. Judith, b. 1757.
 10. Joshua, b. 1760.
 11. Prudence, b. 1763. m Nathan Hunt 4/6/1791. d. 1829

8. Robert Thornborough (Next son of Edward who heads list).

9. Elizabeth Thornbury ^{Thornborough}

Notes: A great many of the second generation removed from Pennsylvania to Opekon, Virginia (Hopewell Meeting), and from thence to North Carolina. These were Quakers and the conditions of slavery in the South did not appeal to them. From 1795 to 1831 families removed to other sections. Some remained, and their descendants will be found in North Carolina in 1927.

Between 1795-1806 a family removed to Tennessee;
 1807-1811 " " " " Centre Ohio Meeting, at Wilmington, O.
 another to Fairfield Meeting, Ohio.
 1803-1831 " " " " Ohio
 " " " " Miami Meeting, Ohio.
 1810-1812 " " " " White Water, Wayne County, Ind.

Thomas and Rebecca Thornburg came to Greene Co. Ohio from Tennessee in 1809-1811, settling on Caesar's Creek. With them came son, Assil Thornburg, born 1792, and son John B. Thornburg.

Undoubtedly there were several children of William the elder, not in Guilford College records. These are in the census of 1790. Children of William spelled their name Thornberry. Children of Joseph and Thomas spelled their name Thornbury. This was probably due to the census taker. They all probably spelled their name Thornburg.

A second Edward Thornburg married Ann Morgan in Lancaster, Pa., and removed to Rowan County, N.C.; he was living in 1764, and had a son in N.C. named Thomas Thornbury, who also executed a deed in 1764. He was the Regulator in 1771. His wife appears in the census. William Thornbury was the other Regulator, and their descendants are in census of 1790.

Family Number 7. continued.

Note: We desire to connect up the following:

Joel Thornbury - Dinah Pendry
1777 - 1861 1783 - 1850

Came from Tennessee to Greene County, Ohio, early in 1800.
Their children were:

1. Thomas, born 1804 in Kentucky, married Nancy Moor-
man, went to Oeolossa, Ia. Died 1875, there. Had
seven children.
2. Judith, 1817 to 1837, buried New Hope Cemetary, Greene
Co., Ohio. Single.
3. Jane, 1803 to 1887, married Jeremiah Smith 1822. Had
issue Thomas Smith and others.
4. Nancy
5. Elizabeth
6. Ann
7. Joel, married Woodside, lived at Xenia, O.
8. Eli, went to Indiana, lived near Indianapolis.
9. James, 1823 to 1844, buried New Hope Cemetary. Single.
10. William
11. Josiah, Married Lydia Painter.
12. Jenina, married Mordecai Walker

(Copied from card bearing coat of arms of Thornburys)

D. L. Thornbury, President, Oakland, California.

W. Y. Thornbury, Secretary, Venice, California.

Address all communications to the President.

You, and all other descendants of Thomas Thornbury or Thornborough who came to America at Elizabeth City, Virginia, in 1616 from Hampsfield, England, are invited to enroll in the membership of the THORNBURY FAMILY OF AMERICA.

There are probably 150,000 of his descendants in the United States, and we need a variation in the spelling to distinguish the different lines.

Thornbury, Thornborough usually derive from Maryland and Pennsylvania. Thornberry from Ohio and Kentucky. Thornburgh from North Carolina. Thornburg, Thornberry, Thornbury, Thornsberry, Thornbrough, Thornbraugh are simply variations.

There are no dues. The publication of a Thornbury Genealogy is contemplated. There will be no obligation on your part. In order to remain on the active membership roll, with right to vote for officers, you are required to write one letter annually before February 1st, giving new information.

In answering this card, give your parents', grandfather's and great grandfather's, etc., name, in order that the society may trace your family line. All other information such as dates of birth, etc., will assist. Enroll your children and relatives. Keep this card.

(Words printed below the crest, "Tyger. Sejant ar Pellette"
Below coat of arms. "Erm Fretty Gu A".

COPY

May 27, 1929

Mr. W. W. Thornburg,
Urbana, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

* * * * *

I have been running down the origins of the Thornbury or gh or ough family. I have at last untangled (until some new upset occurs to bust the theory) the chain of descent. The first Baron of Kendall was Ivo de Tailbois, then in descending generations, Eldred, Ketel, Orme (a second son of the Curwen family as his surname), Gospatrick, Thomas, Patrick (a third son Roland used Renegill at first and later Thornburghe as his permanent surname), Roland, William, William, John, William, Thomas, William, William, William, Roland, William, Nicholas, Thomas (the first in England and first in America), Samuel, Richard (where you branch off from my family - my ancestor was John), Edward, Joseph, Joseph, William, Edward, William W. (yourself).

How do you like that chain? Enough Williams to suit anybody.

My ancestry from the point of separation runs John, Thomas, William, Joseph, Yearsley, Wilberforce, Delmar (myself). You see we are cousins of the 8th degree, and in the same 33 generations from William the Conqueror in the direct male line from Ivo de Tailbois.

Now I am directing the inquiry to the descendants in America, and there are a flood of them. I have not gotten out the little pamphlet, too much delay in getting the information, but I am now setting out to publish what information I have and wait 25 years for the completion of the project. Will be glad to hear from you at any time.

Very truly yours,

D. L. THORNEURY

Copy

D. L. THORNBURY
1618 Grand Avenue
Piedmont, California

Mr. Wm. W. Thornburgh,
Urbana, Ohio.

Dear Cousin:

I was glad to get your letter of June 25, 1929, and I have two very valuable books, written by Nicholson & Burn and printed in 1777, more than 1200 pages, with references to very old documents in the 15th century. I bought them in 1922 and have read and reread them many times. From various parts of the account and critical comparison of little hints and putting together of various cross word puzzles, we at length arrive at an approximation of the truth. I have spent at least \$10,000 on the family tree, and I am very careful to make a note of the source from which I derive my information. But it makes it very boresome for the reader to have these old accounts copied verbatim, so as to prove to one crank that every statement is founded on a source. Yet in hundreds of instances the sources are at fault, and I know more about the ancestors of a particular man than the source, for I have had a chance to look at documents never seen in 1777 or for that matter in 1200.

Right now the material which I have on the family is getting too large for comfort. It fills more than two drawers of my filing cabinet legal size, and it will take a secretary pretty soon to keep it in order. One time I invented the corporation Thornbury Family in America and sent out invitations to join, etc. Result all the relatives far and near decided to pay me a visit. I am a young man yet, with a family and a business, and I haven't much leisure. Hence I pulled in the latch string and I have been careful since. This was about ten years ago. In addition I am away from town on business so much that others were discommoded by travelling by way of Oakland to see me, and then missing the meeting.

Ivo de Tailbois was a Norman who came to England with William the conqueror. He was a left handed brother of Fulk, Count of Anjou, a brother on his father's side, which was quite common in those days. He married twice in England. First to Lucia, daughter of the Count of Mercia, and by her had a daughter who married Wm. des Meschines. By his second wife, daughter of a former King of England, he had a son Eldred, the second Baron of Kendall. He ruled Westmoreland and of course was a great fighter and a general under the Conqueror. He was the first Baron of Kendall which comprised the territory of Lancaster north of Morecambe Bay and of the west portion of Westmoreland. Selside was 5 miles northeast of Kendall, and Hampsfield was 11 miles southwest of Kendall, both of which places were owned by the Thornboroughs, and it appears that the main line which I have sent you is also the only line. If occasionally sons divided the inheritance, after 70 years or so one or the other line ran out and the properties again merged into the hands of a single strain.

I am now chasing the American end having established the English lines. This genealogy is never finished. So now we are on a more recent trail. There is a weak period in our family history. Dates from 1680 to 1720. It is evident that Thomas the emigrant was a Catholic. So his son Rowland, but not Samuel, who is our ancestor. He became contaminated with the

strange doctrines of the Friends, for which you and I may be duly thankful, otherwise we would never have been born. Now Rowland's three sons, John, Richard and Abraham were Quakers. Their friends were Quakers, whose wills they witnessed. They lived on the south side of the Patuxent River near what is now Baltimore, and if I can ever get at the original Quaker records (and they kept them) we will get at the facts. The eight males of the period 1722 and after in Pennsylvania were sons of the first two. Abraham evidently did not have any sons, the wills provided that his heirs should inherit Sudworth's property, but if he did not have any heirs the property was to go into the hands of John and Richard. That's where the property was in 1724. After 1724 we hear nothing more of any of the Thornburys in Maryland of this branch. But oh boy how thick they were in Pennsylvania records from 1722 on. Hence it is reasonable to infer they had moved about this time. In fact one John shows up in 1734 with land and no more Johns after that for many years. An Elizabeth attends the marriage of her sons in 1729.

Now the points for you and all the rest of us to concentrate is on the Quaker records of Maryland in Baltimore, Harford counties, and in Delaware and get at the record of marriages, deaths, births, etc. of the period of 1680 to 1720. I was in Baltimore in 1922 and before and made several wonderful discoveries, but I was not as expert as I am now. I did not visit the Friends and they have these old records. If you have lots of money or can persuade your many descendants to put up the money, you ought to pay a little visit, and being a Friend will get you access to these records. They are very chary about outsiders. In my family Alexander Campbell preached in Monroe County and they all became Disciples of Christ or "Christians", so my grandfather and father were not Friends.

By the way, I have an aunt in Urbana. I was born at Beallsville, and my great grandfather Joseph Thornbury and his wife Elizabeth Shanklin are buried in the Baptist Church yard a mile south of town. My great grandfather John Wink leased the burial ground to the church for 99 years, which expired in 1921. Hence I own a small fraction of that ground. I figured out there were 126 living descendants after 100 years, and no doubt I have missed 5 times as many.

When I crossed the Rocky Mountains I passed over too steep a pass. My bundle of religion got such a jolt or else it was not tied on very securely, and it fell off on the east side of the Rockies, and I have never been able to recover it. I have happened along in the modern age, and fundamentalism does not appeal to me. I am very liberal in my beliefs and yet it is remarkable how much religion I have mixed in with it all. I am completing a series of hymns, and they are almost ready for publication. I will enclose a sample.

I hope you can keep on sending me lists of the offshoots. The results are getting satisfactory, but it has taken dynamite to wake most of the people up. However I have about 50 correspondents, and 10 of them are enthusiastic, so we are getting this all patched together. I have about five chapters of the manuscript for the book written, and if I had about \$10,000 easy money I would go to print. Hope I make that easy soon. I must close, so Vale

Very truly yours,

D. L. Thornbury

SUNDRY THORNBURG DATA

THE THORNBURG FAMILY

(According to information secured from
Cora Thornburg Boyles, R. R., Selma, Ind.)

on John?
I. William Thornburg was born in Ireland and moved to America
in the year 1725.

Thornburg II. Joseph Thornburg, his son, was born in six weeks after landing
in Pennsylvania. Joseph was married to Anna Armfield in
the year 1746 in Pennsylvania. They moved from Pennsyl-
vania to North Carolina in 1760.

d. 1822
III. Isaac Thornburg, the youngest of ~~seven~~ *eight* children, was born in
Guilford County, North Carolina, in the year 1770. Isaac
m. 10/4/1792 married Rebecca ~~Hodson~~ *Hodson*. To this union were born twelve
** Hodson*
L 1832
age 59
children. Nine of these children were born in North
Carolina, then they moved to Ohio, and three of the
children were born there. In 1831 they moved to Randolph
County, Indiana, and ten of the children lived to rear
families of their own. The names of the children are as
follows: *Came to Randolph Co. Ind. in 1830*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. John Thornburg <i>b. 1794</i> | 6. Margret Thornburg Smith <i>b. 1817</i> |
| 2. Joab Thornburg <i>b. 1795</i> | 7. Isaac Thornburg |
| 3. Elizabeth Thornburg Smithson | 8. Edward Thornburg |
| 4. Joseph Thornburg | 9. Alexander Thornburg |
| 5. Job Thornburg <i>b. in N.C. 1801</i> | 10. Jonathan Thornburg <i>b. in N.C. 1812</i> |

IV-1 John Thornburg m. Susanna Bales, *in 1815* and had nine children, as fol-
lows: *Came to Randolph Co. Ind. 1830*

1. William Armfield, m. Maria, dau. of John A. Clevenger. *Over*
(children in each case listed elsewhere)
2. Rebecca, m. *R.H.* Puckett. Twin of Isaac (following)
3. Isaac, m. *Hodgens*. Soldier. Twin of Rebecca.
4. Rachel, m. Mahlon Clevenger.
5. Curtis, m. Olive, dau. of John A. Clevenger. Soldier.
6. Elizabeth, m. John A. Clevenger. Second, m. *Dick*.
7. John Thornburg, m. Lucinda Hewitt. Soldier.
8. Linn, m. Betty Clevenger. Soldier. *Ch. John H.*
9. Margaret, m. Marion Hewitt.

IV-2 Joab Thornburg, m. Elizabeth Holloway, and had nine children,
as follows:

1. Matilda, m. Isaac Holloway.
2. John Lilbern, m. Harriet Diggs.
3. Isaac William, m. Rhoda Lamb.
4. Elizabeth, m. Restore Lamb.
5. Asenath, m. David Fletcher.
6. Elisha, m. Eliza Coffin. Second, Chloe Lund;

** m. 1830, who moved to Ohio*
1830 & 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 365

"Maria Clevenger, who married Wm. Armfield Thornburg, was the daughter of John and Nancy (Stoddard) Clevenger. John Clevenger, born in Virginia January 12, 1780, was the son of William and Frances (Acker) Clevenger, born in 1747, probably in New Jersey." (From letter of Jan. 2, 1965, from Gola H. Clevenger)

7. Joab Alex, m. Sarah Craige.
8. Rebecca, m. Wm. Terrell.
9. Jonathan, m. Emiline Coffin.

IV-3 Elizabeth Thornburg Smithson, m. Wesley Smithson, and had five children, as follows:

1. Margaret, m. Elijah Saters.
2. John Ellis
3. Jane, m. Wm. Clevenger.
4. Rebecca, m. Fielden Clevenger.
5. Eliza

IV-4 Joseph Thornburg, m. Matilda Higgins. Kept hotel. Had seven children, as follows:

1. Avilah m. Hettie Amburn, 2nd Rebecca Markles
2. Amos
3. Elizabeth Ellen, m. John Chandler.
4. Caroline, m. Mathew Shockley.
5. Edward, m. _____ Jellison.
6. Josiah, died before marriage.
7. Louis

IV-5 Job Thornburg, m. Lydia Smith, ^{sister of Amos Smith} and had ten children, as follows:

1. Atlanta, m. William Rogers; after his death, m. Hiram Priest.
2. Abijah, died young. ^{6 1828. d. 1848}
- ^{6 1830} 3. Jonathan, m. Hannah Holloway, ^{2nd Nancy Morris Alexander, m 1871}
4. Thomas, died at home. ^{6 1832 d. 1846}
5. James ^{6 1834}
- ^{6 1836} 6. Ann, m. Geo. Holloway, 2nd Curtis, 3rd Kiser.
7. Edward ^{R b 1838}
- ^{6 1840} 8. Tilnias, m. ~~MIRANDA~~ Ralston.
9. Isaac ^{D. b. 1842}
- ^{6 1844} 10. Rebecca, m. Reuben Dudley.

IV-6 Margaret Thornburg Smith, m. Amos Smith, and had five children:

1. Mariah, m. Samuel Amburn.
2. Elizabeth, m. _____ Warren.
3. Lydia, m. _____ Besson
4. Isaac J.
5. Rebecca, m. Geo. Clevenger, 2nd Kelley.

IV-7 Isaac Thornburg.

Five children:

1. Isaac Thornburg, m. _____ Acker.
2. John Wesley, m. _____ Acker.
3. Docia, m. James Odle.
4. Nancy, m. _____ Ryan.
5. Fielden, died young.

IV-8 Edward Thornburg

¹³
Seven children:

1. Mary Ann, m. Wm. Terrell.
2. Caroline, m. Silas Dudley.
3. Elizabeth, m. Isaac Gilmore.
4. George H., m. Celia Brewer.

& Susan W. Susan to St. Joseph & Nancy (Beale) Thornburg

5. John.
6. Rebecca, m. Thomas Gilmore.
7. Jane, m. Ira Smithson.

IV-9 Alexander Thornburg, m. Malinda Henskins, 2nd Angeline Sullivan. Two child by first marriage, seven by second:

1. Joseph H. (by first marriage).
2. Isaac " " "
3. Malinda, m. _____ Clevenger
4. Jane, m. Joseph Mills
5. Thomas, m. _____ Lumpkins.
6. Dema, m. Edward Burch.
7. Lucinda, m. Frank Gilmore.
8. John W.
9. Andrew.

IV-10 Jonathan Thornburg, m. Elizabeth Amburn, whose mother was a Hodson before her marriage. He was born in 1812 and died in 1880. Elizabeth was born in 1816 and died 1875. To this union were born eleven children, as follows:

1. Rebecca Ann, m. Wm. Wright.
2. Isaac Harrison, m. Louisa Baldwin.
3. George Wesley m. Martha Thornburg, dt. Nathan & Phebe (Wayne County)
4. Mary Catherine, m. Jayson Clevenger.
5. Ashley, died young.
6. John Maurice, m. Matilda Thornburg, dau. of Armfield T.
7. Martha Jane, m. Fred Fodrea.
8. Margaret Elizabeth, died young.
9. William Harvey, m. Lydia Bond.
10. Jonathan Lindley (Linn) m. Ella McAllister.
11. Fremont Dayton m. Lydia Jane Osborn.

JONATHAN THORNBURG FAMILY

V-1 Rebecca Ann Thornburg m. William Wright, and had eight children,
as follows:

VI-1 Solomon Wright

1. Earl
 1. Charlene
 2. Rosilie
2. Elma
3. Archie

VI-2 Rozettie Wright Bond

1. Raymond Bond
 1. John
 2. Virginia Orabelle
 3. Paul William

VI-3 Rollie Wright - no children

VI-4 Elizabeth Wright Hunt

1. Hubert
 1. Robert

VI-5 Ottie Wright

1. Clara Roxie Wright Brown
 1. Frank Brown

VI-6 Edward Wright

1. Carol
2. Cecil

VI-7 Noah Wright

1. Lee

VI-8 Bertha Wright Wright

1. Reta Wright Leeka
 1. Keith
 2. Bernice
2. Opal Wright Rains
 1. Betty Jean
3. Rollin Wright - deceased before marriage
4. Doris
5. Robert
6. Martha

V-2 Isaac Harrison Thornburg m. Louisa Baldwin. To this union were born ten children as follows:

VI-1 Oswald L. Thornburg

1. Iver Thornburg
 1. Eva Thornburg Adkinson
 2. Ozo Thornburg
2. Cleo Thornburg Ozbun
3. Desmond Thornburg
 1. Edith
 - 2 & 3 Twin babies died
 - 4 Howard
4. Vasco Thornburg
 1. Arthur
 2. Elsie
 3. Mildred
 4. Herbert
 5. Ivan Earl

VI-2 Melissa Ann Thornburg Holloway

1. Milfred H.
 1. Ermal
 2. Austin

VI-3 Lineus Orlando Thornburg

1. Burlin
2. Lorilla Thornburg Pursley
 1. Evelyn
 2. Bobby Joe
3. Basil
4. Theodore
5. Eulalia McIntosh

VI-4 Dora Jane Thornburg Lawrence

1. Mildred-Rouch
2. Leland
3. Richard
4. Dorothy Lawtence Philipps

VI-5 Clara Etta Thornburg Thornburg

m. Charles?

1. Ree
2. Paul
 1. Thelma
 2. Twila
3. Lowell Wayne

VI-6 Leota Ardelpha Thornburg Gilmore

1. Revillo Gilmore
 1. Jacquelyn Sue

VI-7 Addie Louvina Thornburg Howard - no children

VI-8 Levillie Otto Thornburg died when 3 mo. old.

VI-9 Alvader Blaine Thornburg

VI-10 Leota Thornburg m. [unclear]

V-3 George Wesley Thornburg

V-1. Lincoln

1. Murray
2. Anna Thornburg Anderson
 1. Lincoln
 2. Delbert
 3. Mary
3. Orpha Thornburg Wright
 1. Howard
 2. Jack
 3. Necia
4. Emma Thornburg Parker
 1. Robert
5. Dorothy Thornburg Hutchens
 1. Lois
 2. Evelyn
 3. Ralph
6. May
7. Marcella Thornburg Hubbard
 1. Murray
 2. Vernon

VI-2. Elliot

1. Harold
 1. John

VI-3. Minnie Thornburg McAlloster Hammers

1. Omer McAllister
2. Beatrice Hammers Wiggins
 1. Betty Jane
 2. Virginia

VI-4. Mona

1. Ralph
 1. Emma
2. Bernice
3. Lawrence
 1. Roberta Mae
 2. Robert Dale
4. Paul
5. George
 1. James

VI-5. Morton

1. Winonia Thornburg Denton
2. Chester
3. Lelia Thornburg Anderson
 1. Clyde
 2. Lester
4. Hattie Helm

VI-6. Harvey

1. Harry
 1. Ardeth
2. Mary Thornburg Mendenhall
 1. Wilma
3. Rollin
4. Abraham
5. Robert

V-4 Catherine Thornburg Clevenger m. Jayson Clevenger

VI-1 Margaret Clevenger James

1. Bertha James Butler
 1. Lillie Butler Brouse
 1. Joan
 2. Helen Butler Wood
 3. Ruby Butler
2. Iona
3. Morris
 1. Lee
 2. Richard
 3. Wilma
4. Earl
 1. Claron
 2. Glen Elvin
5. Flossie James Brouse

VI-2 Alonzo Clevenger

1. Nettie Clevenger Addington
 1. Doris
 2. Mildred
2. Vada Clevenger Patty
3. Leatha
4. Opal Clevenger Kennedy
 1. Robert Lowell
5. Hubert
 1. Junior
 2. Robert Lee
6. Bessie Idris
7. Cressie Odrus
8. Howard

VI-3 Clell Clevenger

1. Mildred Clevenger Pegg
 1. Howard
2. Marshall

VI-4 Harvey Clevenger

1. Grace Clevenger Oren
2. Mae
3. Mabel Clevenger Hunt
 1. Crystal Hunt

VI-5 Eva Clevenger Green

1. Reverdy
 1. Harold
 2. Robert
2. Arlene

VI -6 Estie Clevenger Wright

1. Carol
2. Cecil

VI-7 Ida Clevenger Wright

1. Chloe Swingley
 1. Charley William

2. Nila Wright Groves
1. Charles Emerson
2. Margerite
3. Wilbur Lee
4. Evanna
3. Talmadge
1. Roberta
4. Mildred
5. Oras

VI8 Charley Clevenger

1. Thomas Aldon

VI-9 Will Clevenger

1. Erzal Clevenger Addington
1. Dallas
2. Viola
2. Dorothy Clevenger Luellan
3. Marvin
1. Arlene
4. Catherine Clevenger Fisher

ARMFIELD THORNBURG FAMILY

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V-1 William Armfield Thornburg m. Maria Clevenger. 12 children.

VI-1 William

1. Harvey

2. Arthur

VI-2 Thomas Wesley

1. Whitfield

VI-3 Isaac

VI-4 Eli

VI-5 Matilda m. Maurice Thornburg (children listed elsewhere)
m. 2nd Carter.

1. Zella Carter (Wolf) m. Claude Wolf

1. Evelyn m. Walter T. Alder

2. Eloyise m. Gordon Keys

VI-6 Joseph

1. Anderson

VI-7 Susan Thornburg (Patty) m. Tom Patty

VI-8 Elizabeth Thornburg Boyce

VI-9 Vianna Thornburg (Bond)

VI-10 Alexander

Miss Howard Langston of Kalamazoo was a 3rd cousin, descended
Grandfather: Wm. a Thornburg, gay Co. Ind.
" Belle Keggner

had a relationship with

His son lived at the time Wm. Armfield was born.

Just before a sister would have been a generation or
two ago, perhaps three times

(An incomplete record)

WILLIAM ARMFIELD THORNBURG m. Maria Clevenger. Their children:

William m. _____

1. Harvey

2. Arthur

Thomas Wesley m. _____

1. Whitfield

Isaac

Eli

Matilda m. John Maurice Thornburg (see attached sheet for descendants)

m. _____ Carter

Dau. Zella Carter Wolf, m. Claude Wolf

1. Evelyn m. Wayne Fields (No children)

2. Elcise m. Gordon Keys

Chil:

Joseph m. _____

1. Anderson

Susan m. Tom Patty

Elizabeth m. _____ Boyce

Vianna m. _____ Bond

Alexander

V-6 John Maurice Thornburg m. Matilda Thornburg. They had seven children, as follows:

VI-1 Alonzo *Ertie*

1. Nova Thornburg Durbin m. Perce Durbin

1. Jennie m.
2. Darwin m. *Dea*
3. Marcelle m.
4. Delbert m.

2. Maurice m. Magtie

1. Rozella m.
3. Lola
4. Ruby m. Troy Edwards

1. Saretta m. *W. A. W.*

5. Halsie m. Harold

VI-2 Elizabeth Thornburg Cecil m. Albert Cecil

1. Ray

2. Elva m. Ada Keys

1. Virginia

VI-3 Ottie Thornburg m. Lula MacDonald

1. Vada m. Marvin Rockhill

1. Eldon m. Fern

2. Doris m. Faye Locke

3. Mary Virginia m. John

4. Myron Lee

5. John Robert (son)

2. Vera m. George Hueber

1. Charlotte Ann m. John

3. Opal

4. Hazel m. Marion S. Emry

5. Cleo m. John

6. Dorothy m. John

7. Mildred m. John

8. Marjorie m. Everett Bennett

9. Nilah m. Walter

10. Ruthmary m. Walter

VI-4 Charley Thornburg m. Sue Patty

1. Raymond

1. Betty Jane

2. Roy

3. Claron

2. Dewey

3. Robert

4. Gladys Thornburg ^{m. Paul}

5. Dorothy

6. Russell

VI-5 Ida Thornburg Hayes m. Harl Hayes

1. Victor m. Myrtle McClellan

1. Dorothy Vernon

2. Jana Joyce

2. Virgil m.

(An incomplete record)

JOHN MAURICE THORNBURG m. Matilda Thornburg. Seven children:

1. Alonzo m. Ettie Bond
 1. Nova m. Percy Durbin
 1. Jennie m.
 2. Darvin m. Beatrice
 3. Marcelle m.
 4. Delbert m.
 2. Maurice m. Myrtle
 1. Rozella m.
 3. Lola (did not marry)
 4. Ruby m. Troy Edwards
 1. Saretta m.
 2. Joan m.
 5. Halsie m. Harry McBride
Adopted son
2. Elizabeth (Dollie) m. Albert Cecil
 1. Ray, unmarried
 2. Elva m. Ada Keys
 1. Virginia m.
3. Otway (Ottie) m. Lula MacDonald
 1. Vada m. Marvin Rockhill
 1. Eldon m. Fern Gaddis (7 children. Names can be supplied if desired)
 2. Doris m. Fay Locke (3 children)
 3. Mary Virginia m. Lonnie Coffin (3 children)
 4. Myron Lee m. Phyllis _____ (3 children)
 5. John Robert, deceased.
 2. Vera m. George Hueber
 1. Charlotte Ann m. John North (2 children)
 3. Opal, unmarried
 4. Hazel m. Marion Stuart Emry
 1. Lucy Jean m. Lee R. Hack (3 children)
 2. M. Stuart m. Sue Cosgrove (2 children)
 5. Cleo m. J. D. Malone
 1. Maureen
 6. Dorothy m. Claude D. Fausey
 1. Stephen
 2. Kathleen m. Frank Braun (1 child)
 3. David
 7. Mildred m. Edward Headick
 1. Mark m. Judith Turley (3 children)
 2. Michael
 8. Marjorie m. Everett Bennett
 1. Luanne m. Duane Wambo (2 children)
m. John Dickey (1 child)
 2. Jane m. Thomas Bowne (2 children)

9. Nilah m. Walter S. Price
 1. Thomas Rowland m. Priscilla Lamb
 2. Philip Thornburg
 3. Barbara
10. Ruthmary m. Wilson Wright
 1. Jay Wilson
 2. Caroline Susanna (Sudie) m. Dennis Kretchman
 3. Marian
4. Charles m. Sue Patty
 1. Raymond m.
 1. Betty Jane
 2. Roy
 3. Claron
 2. Dewey
 3. Robert
 4. Gladys m. _____ Paul
 5. Dorothy
 6. Russell
5. Ida m. Harl Hayes
 1. Victor m. Myrtle McClellan
 1. Dorothy Vernon
 2. Jama Joyce (and two or three others)
 2. Virgil (deceased. Married but no children)
6. Flossie m. Will Milburn. No children.
7. Bertha m. Lee Briner
 1. Madonna, unmarried
 2. Glenda m. Glen Myers
 1. (Son)
 2. Mark m. Anna Walton (2 children)
 3. Linda

- VI-6 Flossie Thornburg Milburn m. Will Milburn. No children
- VI-7 Bertha Thornburg Briner m. Lee Briner
 1. Madonna
 2. Glenda m. ~~John Milburn~~
- V-7 Martha Jane Thornburg Fodrea m. ~~Fred~~ Fred Fodrea
 VI-1 Della
- VI-2 Fred
 1. Martha Jane
 2. Mariam
 3. Esther
 4. James
- VI-3 Arthur
- V-9 William Harvey Thornburg m. Lydia Bond.
 VI-1 Chaney *Born Aug. 1878*
 1. Ruby
 1. Marjorie
 2. ~~Chester m. Bertha Moon. No children.~~
- VI-2 Chester m. Bertha Moon. No children. *Chester Born 7-6-1882*
- V-10 Linn Thornburg
 VI-1 Clessie
 1. Inez Thornburg Weiss
 1. Theda Euldean
 2. Charlotte Thornburg Clevenger
 1. Hollis
- VI-2 Ona Kelley
 1. Reba Ratcliff
 1. Francis Edward
 2. Charlene
- VI-3 Ovall
- VI-4 Marvin
 1. Perry
- V-11 F. Dayton Thornburg
 VI-1 Myrtle Thornburg Wright m. Roe Wright
 1. Harlan
 1. Mary
 2. Agnes
 3. Rowena
 4. Leota
 5. Lewis Dayton
 2. Norman
 1. John Paul
 2. Harold
 3. Roma
 3. William
 1. Mae Lou
 2. William Eugene
 3. Max
 4. George
- VI-2 Edna Thornburg Sutton
 1. Leona
 2. Lura

From Directory and Soldier's Register of Wayne County, 1865

Deceased soldiers in Civil War:

Henry H. Thornburg
John R. Thornburg
Lorenzo Thornburg
Walter Thornburg

BENJAMIN THORNBURG - enlisted in army July 3, 1861, as wagon master. Discharged on account of physical disability but re-enlisted and served until end of war. Residence, Dalton Township.

GEORGE THORNBURG - enlisted August, 1862, for three years. Residence in Washington.

HENRY H. THORNBURG - Died on march to Louisville. Son of John Thornburg.

ISAAC H. THORNBURG - enlisted March 1, 1864, from Dalton Twp.

JAMES THORNBURG - enlisted July, 1861, for 3 yrs from Hagerstown.

JOHN R. THORNBURG - enlisted July 4, 1861, for 3 yrs. Died in hospital after protracted illness. Son of Benjamin Thornburg of Dalton Twp.

LORENZO THORNBURG - enlisted Aug. 1, 1862. Killed at battle of Richmond, Ky. Family removed to Alton, Ia.

WALTER THORNBURG - enlisted March, 1864, for 3 yrs. Captured and died in prison Nov. 12, 1864.

WESLEY THORNBURG - enlisted September, 1861, for 3 years. Was taken prisoner and paroled, then discharged on account of being too young. Re-enlisted, wounded and discharged. Residence in Washington.

WILLIAM M. THORNBURG - enlisted July, 1861, for 3 yrs. Discharged after one year for physical disability. Residence, Hagerstown.

From Citizens Directory of Wayne County for 1865.

Cornelius Thornburg, Dalton.
Dempsey Thornburg, Dalton.
Elvin P. Thornburg. res. with Julia A. Thornburg, Economy.
Elvin Thornburg, Economy.
Elwood T., Hagerstown.
Emma Thornburg, student at Earlham, Cambridge City.
Jesse J. Thornburg, Dalton.
John H. Thornburg, Hagerstown.
John H. Thornburg, Hagerstown.
John . . Thornburg, Economy.
Jonathan Thornburg. Farm 3 miles northwest of Economy, Perry Twp.
Mr. T. now resides on land entered by himself in the year 1818.

Julia A. Thornburg, widow of Walter, Economy.
 Margaret Thornburg, resides with Mrs. I. Cheeseman, Hagerstown.
 Mary Thornburgh, widow, Washington.
 Nancy Thornburgh, widow of Henry, res. with Rachel Bond, Hagerstown.
 Susan Thornburg, widow of Manifold Thornburg, res. with Rachel Bond, Hagerstown.
 Walter Thornburg, Fairfax, Center Twp.
 Walter W. Thornburg, residence with Dempsy Thornburg, Delton.
 William Thornburg, retired, Hagerstown.
 William M. Thornburg, miller, Hagerstown.

From Memoirs of Wayne County, 1813.

NELSON BALDRIDGE THORNBURGH, born in Wayne County, Sept. 27, 1848, son of John H. and Harriet Parsons Thornburgh. (John H. born in Wayne Co. Nov. 5, 1834, died Aug. 27, 1917). Paternal grandfather was Jesse Thornburgh, and in his family were 8 children:

1. Cornelius H. - m. Mary Conoway and had four children (John L., Margaret, Wayne, and Thomas.)
2. John H.
3. Jesse - m. Emline Wright and they had five children (Charles, Josephine, Orville, Ulysses, and George)
4. Sarah - m. Richard Cheeseman.
5. Mary - m. George Hindman.
6. James - m. Lillie Bower.
7. William - m. Josephine Sliffer, and they had a son, Oliver.
8. Margaret - m. John Mathers of Hagerstown.

John H. Thornburgh served in the state legislature and was justice of the peace in Jefferson Township for a number of years. Children:

1. William, of Muncie, Ind., m. Maggie Conroy, and they have four children (Otto, Walter, Blanche, and Ira)
2. Nelson Baldridge, as above.
3. Martha, m. John A. Locke.
4. Alice
5. Hattie, m. Bennett P. Weaver.
6. Noble, of Muncie, Ind., m. Clara Lamb, and they had two children, Maude and Harry.
7. May, m. Roe Sherry.

Nelson Baldridge Thornburgh married Elizabeth Delley and had a son George, born March 12, 1872. Married second, Mary Elizabeth Wilson, by whom three children were born:

1. Charles Rudy, b. April 10, 1876.
2. Rash Porter, b. June 23, 1882.
3. Ione Beatrice, b. Feb. 10, 1885.

JOHN R. THORNBURGH, b. Jan. 25, 1864. Parents Thomas E. and Mary A. (Fouts) Thornburgh, natives of Dalton Township. Thomas E. was born in 1837, died 1889. Paternal grandfather was Dempsey Thornburgh, who came to Indiana in 1819 with his father, Walter Thornburgh, at which time Dempsey was 18 years old. They came from Knoxville, Tenn., and were accompanied by Henry Thornburgh, (a brother of Walter), and a sister. Walter Thornburgh settled in Perry Township.

DEMPSEY THORNBURGH was father of twelve children:

1. John, died in infancy.
2. Irena
3. Rachel.
4. Walter, removed to Santiago, Calif., and had two children (Walter and Jimmie).
5. Seth, m. Mahala Bookout, and they had nine children (Thomas, John H., Oliver, Frank, Alice, Esther, Charles, Roscoe, and Dexter)
6. Zarilda
7. William R., had four children (Rachel, Emma, Walter, Ella)
8. Thomas E., m. Mary A. Fouts, and had two children (John R. and Clara E. John R. did not marry. Member of Friends)
9. James Riley
10. Dempsey C. (3 children, George L., Frank V., Harry C.)
11. Sarah E.
12. Mary Jane.

From Biographical and Genealogical History of Wayne Co.

OLIVER M. THORNEBURG - b. Aug. 31, 1852 in Posey Twp., Fayette Co., Indiana. Paternal grandfather, Henry T., a native of North Carolina, moved to Warren County, Ohio, in 1814, and six years later to Wayne County, Ind. In March, 1822, he took up residence in Posey Twp. Politically he was a strong Whig, and religiously he was a member of the Society of Friends. His children were as follows:

1. John, died April, 1831.
2. Elizabeth, m. S. Wilson and died in Iowa.
3. Mrs. Eunice S. Charles, of Henry Co., Ind.
4. Milton, father of Oliver (above).
5. Mrs. Hannah Macey, died in Iowa.

MILTON THORNEBURG - b. in North Carolina, July 4, 1812. Left a large estate at his death, in land, mortgages, and bank stock. He was an old time Abolitionist and a Whig in politics, but not strictly partisan. By birthright he was a Quaker, but as he married outside of the church and refused to go before that body and say he was sorry for what he had done he was consequently turned out of the church. He married Sarah Charles, Fe. 1, 1835. Their children:

1. John C. - b. Jan. 18, 1836, died Nov. 18, 1866, leaving a wife and 3 children.
2. William, b. June 27, 1838, died May 4, 1841.
3. Elvira, b. Oct. 29, 1841, d. Nov. 25, 1843.
4. Thomas, b. Oct. 4, 1843, d. Feb. 9, 1866.
5. Emily, b. Aug. 8, 1846, d. Feb. 5, 1872.
6. Oliver M., as above.

Oliver had under his control, including his wife's land, 1500 acres. He made a specialty of stock raising, particularly shorthorn cattle, his father having introduced that type of stock to this part of Indiana. He was Republican in politics. Married Emma E. Ferguson. Their children:

1. Bertie, b. Aug. 9, 1873, d. Sept. 11, 1877.
2. Oliver Ray, b. Nov. 13, 1879.
3. Linville Parke, b. March 15, 1881.
4. Eva Pearl, b. Aug. 5, 1892. Q. & C.?

1822 - Settled "Mount Eschol Farm" - April 1735

Henry Thornburg, son of Thomas and Martha - his wife
was born 5-13-1775 - m. 8-11-1802. Rebecca - d. John Hussey
and Mary Jessop Hussey - B. 8-11-1802.

Henry died 12-25-1853.

Rebecca - 5-27-1852

Children

1. John - 8-16-1803
2. Elizabeth - 1-3-1806
3. Eunice - 5-26-1808
4. Milton - 7-4-1812
5. Hannah - 7-17-1814.

Check

Children of Milton J.

Milton married - Sarah Charles at Knightstown Ind. 2-1-1835

Milton died Jan - 1892 Sarah - 3-3-1889

Children

1. John 1-18-1836 - D. 9-18-1866
2. William 6-27-1838 - D. 3-4-1841
3. Elvira 9-29-1841 - D. 10-25-1843
4. Thomas - 10-4-1843 - D. 2-9-1866

5. Emily - 8-8-1846 - D. 2-5-1872 attended Earlham
College - 186?

6 Oliver Milton - 8-31-1852,

married Emma Bell Ferguson - B. 8-29-1858
d. Luville Ferguson. D. 1-13-1926

Children

1. Bertie - B. Aug 9-1876 - D. Sept. 11-1897
- 2 Oliver Ray - Nov 13-1878 - m. Artha Maulore - Nov. 15-1899.
 1. Ethel - B. July 20-1901. m. Forrest Joke - June 11-1924

- 4 children
1. Dorothy Jean - May 5-1925
 2. Zella May - April - 181927
 3. Phillis Louise - Oct - 16-1931
 - 4 - Boy -

3. Luville Park - B. Mar 15-1881 - m. Ere Ferris - 2-4-1903
1. Isyl - Nov-20-1903. m. Homer Du Gravit
Mar. 25-1922.

1. Joyce Aileen - B. May 14-1923.
2. Ere Janet - B. Oct. 5-1925

4 Eva Pearl - B. Aug. 5-1892. m. Carl William Caldwell
(son of Elbert Caldwell) B. July 22-1888.

1. Helen Louise Caldwell - B. July 8-1914 - now junior at Purdue.
- 2 Kenneth Thornburg Caldwell - B. Mar 10-1916
now - Freshman at Purdue.

From "Narrative of Early
Carolina" J. F. Jamieson, Editor.

In his (Governor Jos. Blake's)
time, Major Daniel brought
from England new Con-
stitutions, consisting of 41
Articles, wherein as ample
provision was made for
Liberty of Conscience, as in
the Fundamental Brethren
(the early governing laws of Carolina).
These new laws were similar
to the first Fundamental
Constitution, and agreed to
by the first Bath, Parliament;
and were the first laws of
the Province, the first

Carters, the Earl of Bath,
Sir John Mordaunt, William
Hambourne, merchant,
Thomas Lee, and Sir
Hambourne; but they were
never confirmed in Parliament
at Carolina. (1696-1700)

(1) The Thornburg family as given
as taken from the Coat of arms of the family
as furnished by an interested party in Maryland
and copied by my son Laurence of Brandywine, N. J.
The original family name Thornborough, however,
before 1300 A. D. it was the family name - not known,
but according to dates possessed by writers, must have
been an old family at that date.
The name has been changed first to Thornborow
then to Thornburgh, Thornburg and Thornbury.
The Thornboroughs were originally accorded as living
in Hampshire, Westmoreland and Yorkshire, all the
same family and all had the same coat of arms.
They were very high up, aristocratic Peers of the very
highest order. Then came the Thornborows. They lived
in Cumberland N. W. Corner of England, and just north
of Westmoreland County. There were five families
in Cumberland 1530, when the "Official Visitation" of
the Herald proved the same coat of arms authentic.
They owned estates of considerable noble family.
The branches of this family spelling the name Thornburgh
or Thornbury owned Elmley Lovett and Sercksey
both of Worcestershire and of this line was John
Thornburgh Bishop of Worcester from 1617 to 1641. The
same coat of arms was proved authentic for this line
of the family by "Official Visitation" of Worcestershire
made in 1652. A descendant of Lord Baron Darnley
took the name Thornburgh by Royal License sometime
during the past century. From some facts that were found
he must have married a Thornburgh as a woman that
left him, to be with, and in such a way the name
and coat of arms, he had to make this change by order

(2) of a Will that was left.

The writer says "I will now tell something about the Coat of Arms."

This man that took the name, had to make a few changes in the coat of arms which would apply only to his descendants. The coat of arms is as recorded by law under the Crown. In those days it meant something to be able to have a coat of arms.

Only those of high standing and those and nobles. They had large estates and were chiefs ~~and~~ their dependents. According to these Herald's report and record they left, this family were of a noble high order. As the coat of arms showed. They could not wear it if they were not.

The crest is a tiger sitting on its haunches with its tail curled up over its back. Its mouth is open. It has eight round black spots on its side and legs. It is what is called a "Meadie Tiger" doesn't look exactly like a tiger as we know them. The tiger is sitting on a wreath. The wreath is wound about with black and silver bands. The color of tiger is bright silver. Next under the crest is the shield and above the standing of the owner. The make up of these coat of arms had the same which is regarded as representing the standing of the family. The shield or chief was jet covered with ermine fur with black spots of the tail fur to bring out the pure white of the ermine fur. Over this fur was put narrow border—

(3) of red placed diagonally across both
ways and woven through each other. Under the
shield is a ribbon of silver with a motto of
red letters. Under the ribbon is the name
which ever way it is spelled. They all have the
same coat of arms which ever way it is spelled
"I can get a hand painted coat of arms in
natural colors, or one stamped out of silver in
original life" my son Clarence writes.
It would take a Card 10 x 15 inches to put it up
in life and color, It would be very pretty bright
shiny silver black spots, on the tiger ermine fur
with black fur spots with red bars, bright silver
ribbon with red letters. That would be beautiful.
That was the symbol of the exceedingly high
rank of the family. This all had to be according
to the Heraldic law. This man Demman that
changed his name to Thornburgh, had to change
~~his name~~ to the coat of arms a little because he
wasn't a blood Thornburgh. This was done under
the direction of the Herald according to law that
governs such things. He changed the black spots
on the tiger to red spots. He put a chain and links
on the tiger. (He bound himself to the tiger) and put
a hat under the tiger right in front of it. The hat
was gold as silver was used by the ladies
(used during the 17th and 18th centuries). The Thornburgh
tiger bound the man and a woman to it. The man's coat
of arms. There were a few more changes but not impor-
tant ones I think.

my talk with you and the family, will find
my daughter Stella who was at her brother's
a few weeks back says she saw the coat of arms
in he has and likes it very much or thinks it would
be fine to have. The size he gives she thinks cost
\$250 and if any one would care for such an elaborate
sized display would be worth the price.
Did I ever send you the crest as coat of arms
while you were trying for me on the history?
I have one in each of my copies and hope I sent
you one for yours. I have the tiger crest also in
the book, which is nicely described in what
I am sending you in this. Clarence offers David
the Coat of arms he has if I would like to see it.
It would be too large to go in our sized column.
I think we have the most accurate line of history
and much more far reaching in the past. I was
talking quite a while with Miss Coffin yesterday
while waiting for Mr. Johnson and his party. She
is other than this business, and she said she like of my
I had had at Wilmington yearly meeting last July.
She was wonderfully entertained she said
we were talking that time over. My copies both have a
large number of pictures as well as of plates. I
will send to in the typed copies I put of them apart
in the book, to see a statement on others have more than 40
in one and a few more than 20 in the other volume.
The pictures were taken on both the side of friends to
I would have taken my hat one day but that you would be
lost to the world. I had about 100 pictures of the
and take to the ladies and pictures of the society.

Union of Mar. 6-1933

The following statement are copied from a history of Ireland and England by Edward Raymond Turner, Prof. European History University of Mich. "Early in King James 1st's reign about 1611 large confiscations of lands were made in the north of Ireland and the great plantations of Ulster were laid out. In 1611 Six Counties were given to English and Scottish inhabitants or "undertakers" who planted them with Colonists from England and Scotland. This was the most successful of the plantations. In 1620 the provinces of ^(Munster) Ulster and ^(Leinster) Linster had largely laid out as plantations. With respect to these plantations it should be remembered that they were not isolated phenomena of this time, for there were plantations in America and West Indies. In each case the purpose was the same, the extension of the trade of England and the settling of some of her people in dominions over the sea. In America where lands were vast or held by savages in scanty numbers, the results are the magnificent Commonwealth of the Western world.

In another history of England by Charles M. Andrews Professor of history in Bryn Mawr College we find—

W

About March 15, 1934, Clarence and Stella Thornburg, being at Brandywine, Maryland, made an automobile drive to St. Mary's City of St. Mary's County to see what further history could be obtained concerning Thomas Thornborough, who emigrated to Virginia in 1616, and was Burgess of Maryland in 1649. They motored around over St. Clements Hundred, where Thomas Thornborough owned St. Clements Manor and two thousand acres of land and was Burgess from St. Clements Hundred to the House of Burgesses at St. Mary's City in 1649. He was then a liberal Catholic, but he voted for religious tolerance in 1649 and afterwards became a Puritan.

The Clerk of the Court at Leonardstown in St. Mary's County told them that the site of St. Clements Manor house was on the mainland opposite St. Clements Island, now Blackstone Island.

Thomas Thornborough had six children. The record said that two of them, Samuel the third son and Rowland the sixth child, owned all the land where Baltimore now stands, and extends some distance northeast of Baltimore.

In this year, 1934, there is to be a great Tercentenary Celebration to commemorate the landing of the "Ark and Dove" on June 16, 1634, at St. Clements Island in the Potomac, the English passengers thus establishing a settlement.

R. R. # 5, Muncie, Ind.
January 22, 1965

Miss Opal Thornburg,
Earlham College,
Richmond, Indiana

Dear Miss Thornburg:

I am not sure just when I will be able to make the trip to Earlham because at my age (73) I do not get out as freely in winter as I would like to do, but will come as soon as I can.

Indeed the Thornburgs and Clevengers have often inter-married. I have the following and am not at all sure I have all of them listed:

Children of John and Susannah Thornburg who married into the Clevenger family were

1. William Amfield Thornburg and Maria Clevenger
July 13, 1835.
2. Rachel Thornburg and Mahlon Clevenger May 3, 1838.
3. Curtis Thornburg and Mahala Clevenger April 5,
1843.
4. Elizabeth Thornburg and John A. Clevenger August 1,
1844.
5. Lindley Thornburg and Elizabeth Clevenger September 6, 1854.

I also have the following additional Thornburg-Clevenger marriages:

1. Isaac Thornburg and Eliza Clevenger June 11, 1829.
2. Isaac N. Thornburg and Melissa Clevenger. I do not have the date of this marriage.
3. Mary Catherine Thornburg and William Clevenger. I do not have the date.
4. India Thornburg and Benjamin F. Clevenger August 17, 1899.
5. Malinda Thornburg to Jonathan Clevenger December 25, 1853.
6. Susanna Thornburg and Thomas Clevenger. Thomas Clevenger was my great-grandfather and this was a second marriage for him and, I think, for her. I do not have the date.

I shall look forward with interest to a visit with you and will let you know before I come.

Sincerely,

Edna H. Clevenger



